INSURANCE.
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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 55--- BOMBAY MONDAY MARCH 4 1929 ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels	
2 Mar	Mooltan x ..	will	20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,600
8	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..		16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwa* ..		11,099

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
18th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£103
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
4th Mar.	Alipore ..	Straits China & Japan.
12th „	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
15th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th „	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia,
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st „	Nuldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
4th Mar.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
6th Mar.	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
6th „	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar only.
8th „	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
9th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
13th „	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arriva.	[illegible]
*Hakodate Maru	5303	17 Feb.	5 Mar.
*Koyei Maru ..	4739	17 „	3 „
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@6 „
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	16 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@20 „
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17 Mar.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	30 „	12 „
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 „
Sado Maru ..	6898	4 Apr	18 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru ..	10700	7 Mar.	24 Mar.
Fushima Maru ..	11000	21 „	7 April
Hakozaki Maru ..	10 00	4 Apr.	21 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	20 Mar.	28 Mar.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	3 April	10 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1	2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans.
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

—HINDUSTHAN—
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commisariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Industrial and Prudential
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

BONUSES DECLARED
Rs. 75 on Whole Life Policies
Rs. 62-8 on Endowment Policies for the Quinquennium.

DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.

For Full Particulars Apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-3-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-2-0

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GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE

LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of Medical Graduates of the Bombay University, that the subject for the above-mentioned lectureship for the Winter Session, 1929, will be "Physiology" and for that of 1930 "Pathology". The course in each subject will consist of not less than two and not more than four lectures.

Applications from the intending graduates for the lectureship for the Winter Session, 1929, will be received by the Dean, Grant Medical College, Bombay, NOT LATER THAN 31ST MARCH, 1929.

Copies of the rules giving particulars as regards remuneration, etc., can be obtained from the undersigned.

S. L. BHATIA,
Major, I. M. S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.

31880

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England).

See AGRA and DELHI Under Ideal Conditions

During

The EASTER and HOLI HOLIDAYS.
23rd March—1st April, 1929.

THERE AND BACK
by
SPECIAL TRAIN,

at
REDUCED FARES INCLUSIVE OF CATERING.

Accommodation on this train will be for SECOND and THIRD Class only.

SECOND CLASS Rs. 86.
Three days at Agra.

THIRD CLASS Rs. 45.
Three days at Delhi.

Full particulars of this attractive tour and arrangements for booking can be obtained on application to the Season Ticket Booking Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate, Bombay.

N.B.—Money will be refunded in the event of special train being cancelled for any reason.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Churchgate, 22nd February, 1929.

31846

TO TIMBER PURCHASERS.

FOR Semal logs for matches please apply to:—

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
Utilisation Division, U. P.,
Bareilly.

31742

NOTICE.

THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY gives warning that genuine Remington Rebuilt Typewriters, i.e. Remington Typewriters which have been rebuilt in the Remington Factories with genuine Remington parts, are only obtainable from us. We have no agents and no dealers for rebuilt typewriters, and we accept no responsibility whatever for so-called Rebuilt Remington Typewriters, whether described "as new" or "as good as new" by others. If you require a genuine Remington Typewriter, whether new or rebuilt, with the Remington guarantee, apply to any of the 40, REMINGTON OFFICES in India from whom alone such machines can be obtained.

31871

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 11th March, 1929, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust—Intimating that the term of office of the two Trustees elected by the Municipal Corporation will expire on 31st March, 1929—(b) Election of two Trustees on the Port Trust Board.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

2. Giving approval subject to the sanction of the Corporation to the further renewal of the lease of the Improvement Trust Chawl—Block No. 12 at Mazagaon for a period of two years for housing the Health Department biggaries.

3. Recommending certain banks for depositing surplus moneys for the year 1929-30.

4. Recommending an appropriation of funds as proposed by the Commissioner to meet the cost of replacing gas lamps by Littleton lamps on certain roads of the City.

5. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 471 to meet the cost of raising a portion of the compound wall of the Bandra Slaughter-houses from the Grass shed to the old Police Chowky.

6. Recommending sanction to the cost of diverting certain water mains being met out of the Worn Out Water Mains Renewal Fund.

7. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 282-2-0 being made to meet the payment of certain allowances due to the Chief Inspector in the Drainage Department for the period he acted as Sub-Engineer in the Building Branch.

8. Recommending sanction to the cost amounting to Rs. 190 for the purchase of a plot of land at Gowari Village from the City Improvement Trust for the construction of privies on the basket system.

9. Giving sanction, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, to the amount of security to be furnished by each of the Retrenchment Staff and the Second Head Clerk on the Licensing Establishment being fixed as proposed by the Commissioner.

10. Recommending sanction to an advance of Rs. 287 being made from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet an excess in the cost of fitting two Leyland Chassis with suitable tanks.

11. Recommending sanction to (1) the divergence of a grant of Rs. 20,000 made in the Budget of 1929-30 for encasing in concrete through 57" Tansa Mains under the Race Course to the work of removing one of the mains and replacing it by cast iron pipe and (2) to an additional grant of Rs. 58,350 being made for the work.

12. Forwarding for information the Municipal Auditors' letter regarding the overdrawal of the Municipal current account with the Imperial Bank of India and the Commissioner's report thereon.

13. Framing subject to confirmation by the Corporation Leave, etc, Rules for Municipal service.

14—15. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (14) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (15) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

16. Requesting sanction to a piece of Municipal land at Mahaluxmi being leased to Bai Motibai Rashid Irani.

17. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

18. Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

19. Reporting on an application from Bai Bali, widow of Vithu Laxman, late Scavenging Cart Driver for a gratuity in respect of the services rendered by her husband.

20. Requesting sanction to the Bombay Telephone Company being permitted to provide Inspection and Jointing Chambers over their main cable routes in certain footpaths.

21. Forwarding Counsels' opinion as to the Ruling of the President with regard to a proposition moved in terms of the Public Health Committee's Resolution in connection with the filling in of the Bhuleshwar Tank.

22. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. S. Bannister and Co., for the right of skinning dead animals at Deonar during the year 1929-30.

23. Requesting sanction to the sale of certain steel plates for laying water mains to Messrs. Braithwaite and Co.

24. Government letter—Regarding the extension of the term of Primary and Secondary Education Committee.

25. (a) Letter from the President, Aeworth Leper Asylum,—Intimating that the period for which five Members were appointed by the Corporation to serve on the Board of Management of the Aeworth Leper Asylum at Matunga, will expire on 31st March, 1929; (b) Notice of motion from Dr. J. V. Vora, seconded by Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale—For appointing Dr. A. G. Merchant on the Board; (c) Notice of motion from Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Mr. E. R. Hirjibehe-

PUBLIC NOTICES.

din—For appointing Mr. J. B. Banaji-Behram on the Board; and (d) Notice of motion from Dr. R. M. Mistry, seconded by Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For appointing Dr. S. S. Batliwala on the Board.

26. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association—Forwarding a copy of the Annual Report together with audited balance sheet of the Association for the year 1927.

27. Letter from Mr. Dharamdas J. Barbhaya—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya.

28. Letters from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust and the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce—Thanking the Corporation for their decision to levy a rate of 14 annas per 1,000 gallons for water supplied to the Bombay Port Trust instead of Re. 1.

LETTERS FROM THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY—

29. (a) Reporting that the term of office of Khan Bahadur H. S. Katrak, Municipal Auditor, expires on the 31st March next; (b) Notice of motion from Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded by Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, and several other councillors—For re-appointing Khan Bahadur H. S. Katrak, to be Municipal Auditor.

30. Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain Committees owing to their absence from the meetings of the Committees.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

31—32. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(31) For requesting the Commissioner to forward for information any letter or letters which he may have sent to Government in reply to their letter or letters on the subject of the dissolution of the City Improvement Trust Board, and (32) For requesting the members of the Improvements Committee of the City Improvement Trust Board to obtain from the Chief Officer similar letters for circulation to Councillors.

33. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For obtaining a report from the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee on certain suggestions in connection with Municipal elections.

34. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji, seconded by Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin—For expressing opinion that the accounts of the Schools Committee should be audited from day to day by the Municipal Auditors.

35. From Dr. M. C. Javle—For requesting the Commissioner to consider the desirability of not insisting upon wells in the northern part of the city being closed or filled up as they are required for irrigation purposes.

36. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Public Health Committee as to the desirability of approaching the Railway Board for allowing milkmen from the suburbs to bring certain amount of milk into Bombay without extra charges.

37. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the nuisance caused to the public by the standing kutchra carts in different parts of the City.

38. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji—For requesting the Standing Committee to expedite their report on the question of the deletion of the rule regarding the granting of additional pensions.

39—40. From Mr. G. B. Nare, seconded by Mr. S. K. Pupala—(39) For obtaining a report from the Law Procedure and Elections Committee as to the desirability of increasing the number of elected members from F. and G. Wards, and (40) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the inconvenience caused by the very early putting out of street lamps.

41. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Law Procedure and Elections Committee as to the advisability of amending the Municipal Act, so as to empower the Corporation to appoint out-side experts on their Committees.

42. From Mr. M. M. Desai—For requesting the Commissioner to submit proposals for the construction of footpaths on the Girgaum Back Road.

43. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the advisability of organizing a Transport Department in the Municipality.

44. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji, seconded by Mr. M. M. Desai—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the broken up condition of certain Streets in Dhobi Talao.

45—46. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report as to whether (45) any class of Municipal employees are prohibited from joining the Municipal Officials' Association and (46) the retrenched employees are invariably re-employed in Municipal service and if so, on what salary, etc.

47. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For expressing opinion that it is necessary to revise the financial arrangements between the Municipality and the Local and Imperial Governments.

48. From Mr. K. F. Nariman, seconded by Mr. B. G. Horniman and another Councillor—For requesting the Law Procedure and Elections Committee to submit a draft amendment of the Municipal Act so that certain disqualification existing at present for becoming Councillors shall not be applicable to political offences or offences not involving moral turpitude.

49. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For requesting the Commissioner to submit proposals for entering into contracts requiring the sanction of the Corporation at least six weeks before the commencement of the contracts.

50. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. H. W. Barrow the first Secretary of the Corporation.

51-54. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—(51) For requesting the Markets and Gardens Committee to expedite the submission of draft bye-laws for restricting the slaughter of milch cattle (52-53) For requesting the Roads, etc., Committee to expedite their report on the question of (52) the inadequacy of the Foot-bridge at Dadar for heavy traffic and (53) the high steepness of the two ramps of the Dadar Foot Overbridge and (54) For requesting the Commissioner to place a name board "Tilak Bridge" or "Tilak Baug" at the entrance of the recreation ground between the two western approaches of the Tilak Bridge.

55. From Mr. H. F. Maniar—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the great nuisance caused by a urinal in Suklaji Street on a site adjoining the Chota Kabarastan and its Mosque.

56. Report of the representatives of the Corporation appointed to discuss with Government the question of the appointment of a Presidency Magistrate for the trial of Municipal cases.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

57. Regarding the question of giving a donation towards the expenses of the ensuing Baby Week Exhibition to be held in Bombay.

58. Regarding the question of the renewal of the agreement between the Bombay Telephone Company, and the Corporation in respect of way leave rental and provision of Telephone and Fire alarms.

59. Regarding plans and estimates for the construction of a new fully equipped Fire Brigade Station and Laskars' quarters, etc., at Mint Road.

60. Regarding the nuisance caused by certain bullock stables at Belvedere Road, Mazagaon.

61-62. Regarding the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to (61) control and levy license fees on advertisements exhibited on Tram cars and Motor buses, etc., and (62) dispense with Government nominations on the Municipal Standing Committee.

63. Confirmation of the proceedings of Special Committee.

64. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding printed copies of excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 2nd March, 1929.

31879

NOTICE.

Provided there are a sufficient number of passengers it is proposed to run a II and III Class Pilgrim Special train from Bombay to Dwarka for the "Ful Dol" fair. The special will leave Bombay about 19 55 hours on 22|3 and arrive at Dwarka on the early morning of 24th.

Cheap Fares—Rs. 37-14-0 II Class, Rs. 19-1-0 III Class; for return journey will be charged against ordinary fares Rs. 66-12-0 II Class, Rs. 25-5-0 III Class for return journey.

The return special will leave Dwarka on the night of 26th and arrive Bombay on the morning of 28th; suitable halts for meals enroute being arranged.

Catering arrangements on orthodox lines will be made on payment of Rs. 2/- per day in advance.

Apply for tickets at the Season Ticket Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate Street, Bombay. Money will be refunded if the special does not run.

H. P. BALL.
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Churchgate,
9th February 1929.

31796

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TAMBA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 2nd March, 1929, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erieson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on THE SECOND FLOOR on MONDAY, the 4th March, 1929, at 11 a.m. (S. T.),

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 2nd March, 1929.

31877

WANTED.

A PHYSICAL TRAINER for the Muzaffarpur District Board for training students and teachers in Indian and European sports and games, physical culture and especially in drill.

Applicant must be an experienced and technically trained strong built athlete capable of organising centres for physical training and games. Pay according to qualifications.

Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned up to the 18th March, 1929.

(Sd.) GAYA PRASAD,
Vice-Chairman,
District Board,
Muzaffarpur.

31875

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

GOODS SHED AT CHINCHWAD.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of steel-work for the above shed.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specification and drawings, on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Goods Shed at Chinchwad". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 16th April, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 28th February, 1929.

31870

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 472 of 1925.

MEHERJIBHAI ARDESHIR KOOKA and another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RUSTAMJI ARDESHIR COOPER and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 21st day of September, 1925, and the Judge's Order dated 31st day of January, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday, the 11th day of March, 1929, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Northern side of Khateralli First Lane otherwise called Champa Gully, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and admeasuring 126 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2320 and New Survey No. 1529 and Cadastral Survey No. 1154, Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1577-78, Street Nos. 3991 and 95, and bounded on the East by the property of Mohunji Sarkey, on the West by a public well, on the North partly by the property of Purshotamdas and now belonging to Vallabhdas Devchand and partly by the property belonging to Damoder Madhavji and now of Lakmidas Lalji, on the South by Khataralli First Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MULLA and MULLA, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 49, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1929.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

31765

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that the COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LTD., a Company incorporated under the Indian Company's Act, carrying on business at 47, Tamarind Lane, Fort, within the Fort of Bombay, have contracted to sell to our client, Seth KARAMSEY PACHARIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, their Gadag Pressing and Ginning Factory together with the lands on which the Factory stands and the several compounds relating to and connected with the said Factory together with all the bunglows, godowns, outhouses and other structures in or about the said compounds and relating to or connected with the said Factory and all the machinery fixed or moveable and the machinery stores and other articles and things relating to the said Factory including gunnies, hoops, fuel and all other materials whatsoever free from incumbrances.

All persons having any claim to or interest in the said properties or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrance, lien, charge, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Hunuman Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and the same shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the town of Gadag, now or late in Registration Sub-District of Gadag, District Dharwar, containing by admeasurement 24 Gunthas or thereabouts, and now or late bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Town Road, on or towards the West by the godown now or late of Madwala, on or towards the North by the land now or late belonging to a temple, and on or towards the South by the road leading to Annigherry, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the Carwar Co., Ltd., and are now in the occupation of the Colaba Press Co., Ltd.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground situate, lying and being in the town of Gadag, in the Registration Sub-District of Gadag, in the District of Dharwar, measuring towards the East 424'—7", towards the West 292'—4", towards the North 657'—5", and towards the South 296'—8", and now or formerly bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Fort wall, on or towards the West by the road now or formerly known as the new road to Navalgund, on or towards the North partly by the Jain temple and partly by the road leading to Annigherry, and on or towards the South partly by the property now or formerly bearing Survey Nos. 304 and 305 and partly by the new Navalgund Road leading into the Fort, and which said premises now contain by admeasurement 2 acres and 23 Gunthas or thereabouts, and which are now in the occupation of the Colaba Press Co., Ltd., together with all and singular the buildings, engines and boiler houses, godowns and warehouses, furnaces and other appurtenant buildings standing thereon, and all and singular the engines, boilers, press machinery, implements, tools, fixtures, plants, articles and things relating to the Factory which are now on the said premises.

And all which said premises firstly and secondly described hereinabove are now comprised in 3 Sanads in respect of the City Survey Nos. 3212, 3360 and 3466 respectively, the first containing about 2,126.2 square yards, the 2nd containing about 18,502 square yards and the 3rd containing about 454 square yards.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1929.

MOHILE & PAREKH,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

31876

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.
NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.
We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.
For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address:—"COMEALONG",
Telephone:—21079

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart SHORTHAND TYPISTS with good knowledge of English and experience of filing. Apply stating salary to Box No. 2254, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1482

WANTED—LADIES and GENTLEMEN of all nationalities to sell their time for money. Excellent prospects offered to intelligent, resourceful and hard working applicants. Call or write in the first instance to J. L. ROYSAMPAT & CO., 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R1481

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31573

HERE THE AMAZING ANNOUNCEMENT!—An eight Rupees worth Wrist Watch or Alarm Clock absolutely cost free and post free to your door. What better news than this? Write before turn your eyes to: THE MINERVA STORES, CUTTACK.
T R1484

WANTED.

WANTED—LADIES and GENTLEMEN to earn money and attain success and happiness through the correct knowledge of theirself. Write using 3 As. stamps and enclosing British Postal Order for one shilling and six pence only just to cover the cost and the book which will unfold the mysterious Divine Power will be sent to you free post paid by return of post. In justice to yourself, in fairness to the welfare of you and yours get the booklet. Money back if not entirely satisfied. SACHDEV FRERES, Marseille (France).
T 31774.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.
Best arrangements. Home comforts.
Family suits available.
Daily charges:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams: 'CALHOTEL"

LOST AND FOUND

LOST or MISLAID.—SHARE CERTIFICATE for 50 Ordy. Shares Nos. 824766/824815 of Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., in Mr. E. A. Haveliwala name. Any claim respecting this be notified with in one month to Managing Agents, Hongkong House, Calcutta, otherwise duplicate certificate will be issued.
L 1477

BOOKS.

FOR SOME RARE BOOKS on INDIAN SEXUAL SCIENCE, Apply to the INDIAN PUBLICITY Co., Mapuca, Goa.
L R1483

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAZI STREET, NEAR NULL BAZAR, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs Khandwala and Chhotalal, Attorneys for Messrs. Kupaji Dolaji and Co., the Mortgagees, and with the consent of the Sub Mortgagee, Mr. Hiralal Maganlal Khandwalla, and on account and at the risk of the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the Mortgagor Dawood Ebrahim by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Deed of Mortgage dated the 21st day of May, 1923, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on MONDAY, the 4th day of March. 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure situate at Kazi Street, without the Fort, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 93 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 930, New No. 8099, Old Survey No. 1866, New Survey No. 833 and Cadastral Survey No. 3327 of the Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 6180, Street Nos. 190-192.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

NEW YEAR—JANUARY NUMBER

ALL-PARTIES' CONVENTION
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.
KHILAFAT CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE
ALL-PARTIES' MUSLIM CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE
NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE
TRADE UNION CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE
WOMEN'S SOCIAL CONFERENCE
MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
BENGAL MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS

The New Year (January) Number of the "Indian Review" contains a succinct summary of the proceedings of these conferences with portraits of the Presidents of the respective gatherings and of other leading men. It also contains, besides a message from the poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and a number of special articles by well-known writers. These include "National Economic Policy" by Mr. H. P. Mody, "Communalism" by Prof. N. K. Sinha, "Neo-Hegelianism" by Prof. A. R. Wadia, "Modern Japan" by Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, I.C.S., "Unemployment" by Prof. Thomas, "What Next in China" by Prof. Vakil, "Canada as a British Commonwealth" by Mr. Frank Yeigh, "Birth Control" by Mr. Justice Ramesam, etc., etc.

Price Eight Annas

But you can enroll yourself as a subscriber for a year by remitting an M. O. for Rs. 5-(five) or Rs. 5-4 by cheque. Please note that V. P. P's. will not be sent.

Also note that the February Number will contain summaries of other Congresses and Conferences viz: All-India Oriental Conference Indian Philosophical Congress, Meeting of the Historical Records Commission, Associated Chambers of Commerce, All-India Press Conference, the Indian Science Congress, the Economic Conference, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, State People's Conference etc.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

AMUSEMENTS.

HORSE SENSE
SEE
"WILD HORSE MESA"
WITH
JACK HOLT, NOAH BEERY, BILLIE DOVE, DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS Jr.
AT
THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
Zane Grey's greatest story of wild horse hunting in Arizona.
Also 2 reels Comedy.
Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
(HOME OF TALKIES AND SYNCHRONIZED PICTURES)
UNIVERSAL'S MOVIETONE PICTURE with
Music, Sound-effects and Dialogue:
LONESOME
STARRING:
GLEN TRYON
and
BARBARA KENT
It's a Lovely, Tender, Emotional Story built around a Boy and a Girl alone in a Big City—with a Background of Coney Island—a Picture without a villain.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
Presents at
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m. only
WARNER BROS.
CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN
COMPROMISE
featuring
IRENE RICH
CLIVE BROOK
LOUISE FAZENDA
WHEN TWO WOMEN want the same man, and the man is weak; when one offers gracious charm, and the other, carefree youth; when one is his wife and the other his wife's sister—What is a man to do? SEE COMPROMISE.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PRODUCTION.
RAMON NOVARRO
The Screen's Greatest Romantic Actor
in
A CERTAIN YOUNG MAN
with
RENEE ADOREE
MARCELINE DAY
CARMEL MYERS
LOVE was the game he played GIRLS the toys he dallied with and then he met a beauty who won his heart and handed it right back to him.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
FORBES RUSSELL COMEDY COMPANY
PRESENT.
HER CARDBOARD LOVER
Tallulah Bankheads Farcical Comedy Success.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 2.

March	20.53	+.08
May	20.52	+.07
July	20.12	+.05
October	19.82	+.04
December	19.92	+.03
Middling Spot	20.30	+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 2.

March	19.57	+.05
May	19.37	+.07
Middling Spot	19.65	+.07

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 2.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 14,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent 4,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 2.

March	10.48	10.49 —.01
April		10.54 +.01
May	10.62	10.61 +.01
June		10.60 +.01
July	10.61	10.61 +.01
August	10.55	Unchanged.
September		10.49 —.01
October	10.46	10.44 —.01
November		10.41 —.01
December		10.41 —.01
January	10.41	10.39 —.01
February		10.36 —.01
March		10.36 —.01
Middling Spot		10.79 —.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 2.

Sales Liverpool	5,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	100 Bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 2.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.50	Unchanged.
Scinde, Fine	7.75	,,
Scinde, Superfine	8.00	,,
Bengal, Good	7.50	,,
Bengal, Fully Good	7.25	,,
Bengal, Fine	7.75	,,
Oomra, Good	7.85	,,
Oomra, Fully Good	8.15	,,
Oomra, Fine	8.45	,,
Broach, Fully Good	9.65	,,
Broach, Fine	9.30	,,
Broach, Superfine	9.55	,,

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 2.

March	17.45	—.18
May	17.30	—.23
July	18.19	—.23
October	18.30	—.23
November	18.27	—.23
December		Mutilated.
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.30	+.15

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET

London, March 2.

Rozario Santa Fe. per 63 lb. 13/6 Afloat. Paid.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes, 44/- Mar.-Apl. S'me'nt. Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 47/6 Afloat. Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels, No offering.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.
July/Sept per cwt. 12/1-12
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/3
C. & F. Bombay.
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/2-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/3-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 2.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/0-5/8 Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 2.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. £8:11:3 Mar/Apl. S'ment. Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton. £18:12:6 Mar/Apl. S'ment. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton. £18:7:6 Mar/Apl. S'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, March 2.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £19:5:0 Mar Apl. S'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton £18:17:6 Apl/May. S'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton. £15:17:6 Mar.-Apl. S'ment. Hull. Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, ton. £19:7:6 Mar/Apl. S'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 2.

Linseed, Oil, naked London, ewt. 29/1-1/2 April. Delivery. Sellers.
Linseed, Oil, naked London, ewt. 29/1-1/2 May/Aug. Delivery. Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 2.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 12-3/8.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS', ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, March 3.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 3
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
Toyo potdar	,,	0 12 0
Moon	,,	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 84/40 In.		
Standard	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century 91 1/2 92-1/2	,,	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 9
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No.5202 5303		
Rachael Mill	per lb.	1 0 6
David	,,	1 0 6
Moon	,,	1 0 9
Dinshaw Gaumukh	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH +Quality.		
Swan Finlay	,,	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in		
Textile (Hand) Per lb.		0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 6
Maneckji (Kunda)	,,	0 14 9
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Dinshaw Maharaja	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 6
Kachwa	,,	0 15 0
LEPAD		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 0
Jacob		1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN.		
4488	,,	12 14 0
3810	,,	10 15 0
9898	,,	10 15 0
9797	,,	9 10 0
44000	,,	9 5 0
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	,,	9 0 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 14 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	per lb.	1 3 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 3 0
Framji	,,	1 2 6
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9		
Chhawani	per lb.	1 1 3
China	,,	1 0 6
Moon	,,	1 1 0
Simplex	,,	1 0 0

VACCINATE YOUR CHILDREN

SMALL-POX BECOMES EPIDEMIC IN BOMBAY

J. E. Sandilands, Executive Health Officer, has issued the following notification for public information:—

Small-pox is epidemic in the city. The number of cases reported during the week ended Saturday, (the 23rd February) was 93, and 102 cases have been reported during the last 6 days.

Absolute protection against an attack of Small-pox is conferred by recent successful vaccination. The vaccination of infants before they reach the age of 6 months is compulsory. All infants therefore should be vaccinated without undue delay Older children and adults should be vaccinated every seven years and whenever there is reason to believe that they have been exposed to the infection of Small-pox.

VACCINATION STATIONS.

There are 20 Vaccination Stations in the City, where Vaccination is performed free of charge. The vaccination station at Princess Street is open daily between 8 and 10 A.M. (S. T.). Leaflets showing the addresses and working hours of the Stations can be obtained on application at any of the Municipal Charitable Dispensaries, at the Municipal Offices, opposite Victoria Terminus or at the Central Vaccination Station, Parel.

Lymph will be supplied to messengers on the written request of any Medical Practitioner at Re. 1/4/- for a capsule containing five doses either at the Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder or at the Vaccination Depot Suparibag Road, Parel, between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. (S. T.) on working days.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 2.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.45
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.17-5/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.94
T.T. Madrid on London	31.82
T.T. Milan on London	92.60
T.T. Berne on London	25.23
T.T. Paris on London	124.29
T.T. London on Prague	163.81

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 2.

Demand Bills 484.81

PLIGHT OF AGRICULTURISTS IN PANCHMAHALS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—As announced, the sixteenth Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference is being be held in Bombay, under the Presidentship of Sir P. C. Ray well-known in the country, as a great scientist and surprisingly at the same time, as an indefatigable "Khadi Hawker." The organisers of the Conference must be congratulated on their securing Sir P. C. Ray, as President, who has the rare combination in himself of the insight of science and practical rural economics of charkha as preached by Mahatma Gandhi.

It will not be out of place, therefore, to draw the attention of all those, who will assemble in this memorable conference, to an urgent matter requiring consideration. It is with a view to bring about immediate relief to the poor agriculturists in Gujarat, and a part of the Presidency, that I make bold to place before brother co-operators the following few suggestions on the eve of the conference.

Hardly have the Gujarat agriculturists recovered from flood calamity, the frost of January last has totally ruined some of them, and that too in the twinkling of the eye. The situation has been rendered more pitiable because their high hopes of having a fine bumper crop of cotton, tobacco, and the Rabi crop were thrown to the winds, as they woke one morning in January to find that the terrible frost has whitened their golden crop.

In the backward districts, it has become customary to collect the two instalments of land revenue together at the time of the first instalment, I cannot say how much of this due to the heartless methods of the Talatis. But the fact remains, that in the Panch Mahals most of the revenue has been collected by this time, though there are two crops in most of the district. I need not—rather I am unable to depict an exact picture of the conditions of the Bhil agriculturists of the two talukas of Dohad and Jhalod. Suffice it to say, many of these Bhils will be without a blade of grain about the middle of April.

The Bombay Government, I must say, has timely published the communique on the subject of remmission and suspension of revenue. Further they have shown in that resolution, large-heartedness and readiness to cope with the distress caused by the frost, on which, if it is translated into action, the Government must be congratulated. This is how any civilised Government must respond to the active and effective agitation of the agriculturists like those of the Bardoli Taluka.

When the Bombay Government has announced their policy of offering relief, beyond that prescribed by rules of remission and suspension, I have been grieved to hear from a reliable source, that a private circular has been issued either from the Register or the Assitant Registrar, that the recoveries estimated, before the frost damaged the crops, should be made according to the strict letter of rules. If the information about the circular is true, then all petty officials will be compelled to adopt questionable methods, in recovery of all dues and consequently further loans for seed or food will not be sanctioned as old debts cannot be paid up this year.

And what about Bank societies, which are in a nursing state? The Bhils, if they are not to get new loans for seed and food will immediately turn to moneylenders, and the result will be that the stronghold the co-operative movement has, on the Bhils—thanks to the efforts of the Special Mamlatdar, will disappear, giving a set back to the movement in these parts.

My suggestion therefore is that the resolution should be passed in the conference (1) assuring the agriculturists, specially in the backward districts like the Panch Mahals, and the Bhil tracts of the Dohad and the Jhalod talukas, that this year, the recovery of dues from Rabbi crop, is entirely to be suspended and the dues will be recovered by instalments spread over a period of two to five years, (2) Technical difficulty in giving advances should be set aside (3) if possible, arrangement should be made to give cheap seeds (4) and lastly, but not of least importance, strictness about rules of recovery and loan, should be discouraged and instead full discretionary powers be given to the authorities concerned, to deal with individual cases, as is to be done by the Government.

I am sure, brother-co-operators will agree with me, that it is by such timely steps, and methods, that the co-operative movement will become popular and can penetrate into the masses, ultimately becoming national in outlook and practice.

—Your etc.,
LAXMIDAS SHRIKANT.
Dohad, Feb. 28.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 2.

Silver.—Market very Quiet.
Spot 26
Forward 26-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 2.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. 84:4:11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

New York, March 2.

Interest, Day to day Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 days' market Loans 4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-3/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

Interesting Developments anticipated at New York in Summer

Large accumulations of Cotton Stocks at New York is working for an interesting development, state Messrs. Newall and Clayton in their following review dated Liverpool Feb. 12.

The daily range of fluctuations in the May position during the past week has been as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Tuesday, 5 Feb.	10.15	10.11
Wednesday, 6 ,,	10.18	10.13
Thursday, 7 ,,	10.24	10.12
Friday, 8 ,,	10.24	10.21
Saturday, 9 ,,	10.27	10.25
Monday, 11 ,,	10.36	10.30

The Cotton market has ruled quiet but very steady during the week under review, and prices on balance show a small advance. Bearish influences, such as the raising of the Bank Rate to 5-1/2 per cent, and the repressing trade reports from Manchester, have been offset by rather better trade statistics from America and a private consumption estimate of 665,000 bales by the American mills during the past month.

Outside interests appear to be watching closely the development in the new crop outlook, but not much of value can yet be said in this direction. The Cotton Belt as a whole has received good sub-soil moisture, an average of about two inches of rain having fallen in the Western Belt during January, and the cold weather now prevailing is considered likely to destroy many insects in hibernation. On the other hand, reports of delayed farm work point to the possibility of a late crop start, and the decrease in fertilizer sales will make the crop in the Eastern States more dependent on favourable weather conditions during the growing season. As regards the prospective acreage, most of our correspondents in the South are inclined to look for little change on last year East of the Mississippi, with the possibility of a smal increase to the West.

Garside estimates American consumption of all Cottons during the first half of the season of 3,448,000 bales, or at a full seasons rate of about 6,900,000 bales against 6,834,000 bales last season. He believes this high rate of American consumption may result in a world total consumption of American Cotton this season nearer to 15,250,000 bales than 15,000,000 bales, while making due allowance for Europe and Asia substituting Indian Cotton substantially for American in view of its relative cheapness.

The large premium of New York prices over the South continues to attract Cotton to that part. The stock there now totals over 70,000 bales, and this accumulation is working for an interesting position when the old contract is replaced by the new next October. One of our New York friends writes us that unless this Cotton is moving out of New Yorry by the end of May, he thinks the full effect of it will be felt on July, as the new 7/8 in. staple standards will become effective as of 1st August. Anyone receicing Cotto n on July will have to run the risk of having a portion of this Cotton rejected in August. He is therefore of the opinion that if July finds a stock of Cotton in New York the new crop contracts will sell over the old.

No developments in the general outlook during the week have caused us to change the opinion we have expressed in our recent reviews; that at the present level of prices there are greater possibilities on the long than on the short side of Cotton. We agree that supplies appear adequate to meet world requirements during the balance of the current season, but this can only be done by reducing reserves to such an extent that the market will be extremely sensitive to any unfavourable turn in new crop prospects. During the next eight months the price of Cotton will be determined by what the world thinks of the prospects of the growing crop, and should any damage result from such factors as drought, excessive moisture, weevils, storms, early frosts, etc., its effect on sentiment would be so pronounced that prices would be easily forced much higher.

NEW CROP OUTLOOK.

Alabama.—Financial position of farmers poor. Some reduction in use fertilizers. Little change in acreage expected.

Arkansas.—Financial position of farmers better than last year. Fertilizer sales will be at least as large as last year. Possibly a small increase acreage.

Oklahoma.—Farmers backward at financially as a year ago. Fertilizers sales very small. Possibly slight decrease acreage.

Manchester.—Quiet and featureless convery good. Little change acreage indicated. Fertilizer sales small.

North Carolina, South Carolina.—Financial conditions will not permit acreage increase. Possibly 25 p.c. decrease fertilizers.

Oklahoma.—Farmers backwahd but financial conditions fairly good. Looks like some increase acreage.

Texas.—Financial conditions better than last year. Land generally requires no fertilization. Probably a small increase in acreage.

TRADE REPORTS.

Manchester. Quiet and featureless conditions have prevailed in the market during the past week. The Indian demand has continued disappointing, an transactions with that outlet have been confined to small lots. A few sales have been arranged for China, but there has been no important demand for the minor outlets. American and Egyptian yarns have been in small request and producers have not sold their full output. The ballot on the proposed short time in the Egyptian spinning section is expected to show a majority in favour.

Continent.—Situation generally unchanged. Mills mostly well enough sold ahead to maintain present operations for some time.

America.—Mills about held their own during the past week and cloth sales about covered production. The Textile Institute report that mills sold 92.5 per cent of output in January strengthens the belief that production is above consumption requirements, but mills are usually slow in curtailing operations under such circumstances.

The low basis of 7/8 in. Cotton of contract grades is resulting in continued shipment of Cotton to New York and to a large certificated stock in New Orleans, Galveston and Houston.

STATISTICS.

The quantity of Cotton brought into sight last week is given 208,000 bales, against 188,000 bales at the same time last year. The visible supply of Cotton for the world shows a decrease of 179,000 bales against a decrease of 142,000 bales at the same time last year. Of American there is a decrease of 142,000 bales against a decrease of 107,000 bales last year. The world's spinners' takings are given as 350,000 bales against 295,000 bales at the same time last year.

The May delivery is to-day quoted at 10.36d. against 9.56d. on the same day last year.

The quantity of Cotton cloth and yarn exported from Liverpool during the week ending 8th February, 1929, is given as follows.—Cloth 48,966,000 square yards; Yarn 491,000 lbs.

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R.A.A.

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POSITION OF BROACH CONTRACT

To The Editor of the "Chronicle.

Sir,—In your issue of February 22nd your correspondent who professes his knowledge of ready cotton tells you Compta cotton is untenderable in Broach Contract and no less than 75,000 B/s., American staple cotton is expected to be imported here. Perhaps his knowledge is superficial and contrary to facts. It may be he is unconsciously supporting the interests of Lancashire here in their propaganda to reduce the value of staple varieties. First of all. Thos. Smith do not mention Compta is tenderable. Their estimate of Compta Dharwar expected arrivals is based on trade description as no cotton is grown in Compta proper. Some of the cotton grown in Dharwar district is termed Compta and mostly marketed round about Hubli centre, along with other styles of Dharwar cotton Further, all their expected arrivals of about 7 1/4 lac bales may not be tenderable as it depends on quality but not on description. Secondly, he says 75,000 B/s., American cotton has been sold here and will arrive for the local mills. A reference to Central Indian Cotton Committee, who collect information of all the sales disprove his qualification of ready Cotton knowledge. Latest figures show total purchases of American Cotton from Sept. 1st 1928 to 21st Feb. 1929 is 5,411 Bs., against which arrivals are 2,752 B/s., from Sept. 1st to date. Lancashire propagandists broadcast here that there is no demand for staple cotton as it is higher in parity compared with low grades. Why then foreigners buy American staple varieties at much higher premiums than Indian? Because, their Government want higher prices for their farmers. Your correspondent is unware how much the Indian farmer is now losing by way of 1/6 5/3 2nd Exchange against his American colleague who sells his produce at 4.85 9/16- practically the normal rate. Did the foreign spinners buy Inian staple cotton during last three years strictly on parity? If not why this propaganda to deprive Indian farmer his proper value when he has gathered this crop under several calamities The difference between low grade and high grade is not uncommon here but is based more or less on American basis.—Yours etc.,

TRUTH.

"BOMBAY CORPORATION AND NOMINATIONS"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter of "Citizen" on the above subject is very opportune and your article deserves careful consideration from the Government.

"Citizen" has given facts and it is not mere criticism of august personages who have claimed it as their privilege to be in Corporation for life. I will go further and say that these 'Jaghirs' are bestowed upon them for life, so may be the challenge of the present members. There is very little to speak about the civic work of the present members, except that they may be ever ready to vote against the Nationalist or to mark their attendance in the meetings.

It is impossible for a new man to get in, whatever may be his abilities, for in these days ability, calibre, education and work do not count. The fault perhaps does not lie with the Government, but it is the procedure that destroys the chances of many. I understand that the Municipal Commissioner submits certain names worthy of being in the Corporation as nominated members and on this recommendation the Gocernment makes the selection. It is very hard to bell the cat for the sitting members ever wield influence on the Municipal Commissioner and it is, therefore, obvious their names must appear in his list, and this will go on during their life time unless the whole system is changed from now. It will be no wonder then these seats may become hereditary Some of them have got that privilege in the Council too. It will be impossible to replace these privileged members by able, young and energetic men unless the present system is abolished from now. It rests with the Minister in charge to check this evil which has taken its root for the last twenty-five years and I am sure public opinion will strongly be in favour of this course. I would further suggest that the Minister should not merely rely on the mere recommendations of the Municipal Commissioner but should invite names from the Presidents of the Corporation, and Chambers and should make his choice from amongst them. There is splendid opportunity for uprooting this great evil and encouraging deserving young men and I am quite confident the popular Minister known for his independence, will depart from this old procedure and support public opinion.—Yours, etc.,

CIVIC.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your paper is doing great service in placing before the authorities the principles that should govern nominations to the Corporation I have to make one suggestion and that is that those who have rendered public service in the shape of giving large donations for Education and Medical Relief be encouraged by being nominated or re-nominated so that they can continue taking interest and give a good lead to others. Sir, you know how in these days our Municipality is handicapped for want of money for education and how they have taxed themselves to maintain our Medical Hospitals which ar car pride. It is for this reason that I am making myself bold to make this suggestion.—Yours etc.,

A Citizen.

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Government is shortly going to nominate their representatives to our Corporation. I understand that this time some care is being taken to select the right persons. I, therefore, beg to make the following suggestions:—

(1) That those who have been for more than three periods, I mean 9 years, must not be re-appointed; and fresh blood ought to be introduced. This has nothing to do so far as Government Officials are concerned. I believe the Council has also expressed its disapproval of re-appointing old fellows and thereby creating a monopoly for them.

(2) That those who have stood for elections and who have not been able to secure public confidence, I mean, those who have been unsuccessful candidates must never be nominated by Government as otherwise it only means that Government wish to flout public opinion and further those who cannot have public support are not fit persons to be entrusted with responsibility.

(3) That in making selections various communities must be represented if they are not already there.

(4 I wish young educated as well as old but educated persons with no special label but wishing to serve the City be appointed so as to encourage public to take interest in local self-government. The principle of old nominated members being regularly appointed every time and specially of one community although that community is small but well represented had in fact marred the spirit of public spirited citizens to come forward to serve. If my suggestions are considered I am sure new life will come in all public spirited persons, whether they be in the Corporation or outside; and it is with that desire that I have made these humble suggestions.—Yours, etc.,

MOHOMED ISMAIL.

DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION

—:o:—

The following are extracts from the report onthe working of the David Sassoon Industrial Institution, Matunga, for the year ended 31st March 1928:—

The average number of boys per month was 330 against 338 in the previous year, and the highest average in any one month was 345 which is th same as in 1926-1927. The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on current repairs to the buildings during the year amounted to Rs. 4,819. The conversion of the latrine system has not yet been started, but it is hoped that it will be completed during the coming year.

The number admitted into the Institution decreased from 78 to 58 and the number discharged from 88 to 79. Twenty-eight boys were discharged before the expiry of their terms. Three absconded from Versova Camp (1), Ruby Mills (1), J. J. Hospital (1).

Discipline.—The Punishment book shows 117 offences against 187 in the previous year. The more serious cases consisted of Homo-Sexual practices 3, stealing 5, attempted escape 3. On the whole an improvement is noticeable in the discipline of the Institution.

Education.—Six boys were sent up for the Vernacular, Gujerati and Marathi IV standard Examination and all passed. One passed the Intermediate and 5 the Elementary Drawing Examinations. A second Urdu class was started in December 1927.

In addition to the usual Games, Boxing continued to be increasingly popular. It is proposed subject to Government sanction to construct a Swimming Bath, and thanks to the generous donation of Rs. 5,000 by His Excellency the Governor it is hoped that this scheme will be put through at an early date. Both as a healthy exercise and a useful training the Swimming Bath has become a feature of all Industrial Schools in England, and the writer was assured by the authorities in England that they attached considerable importance to this form of recreation. In the case of this Institution where the boys are necessarily kept more confined than in similar Institutions in England situated for the most part in the country, a Swimming Bath will be of great value. Weekly excursions into the country during the cold weather have proved both popular and useful enabling the elementary lessons in natural history to be impressed on the boys Suitable literature in the various vernaculars is supplied regularly, in addition to a variety of indoor games.

Boy Scouts:—"Troop 63rd Bombay" attended the Torch Light Tattoo and Camp Fire in aid of the Gujerat Flood Relief Fund. Thirty-five Scouts and a teachers passed the First Aid Examination. Our thanks are due to Dr. Kotwal, Dr. J. D. Desai and Mr. A. B. Homawazir for their assistance in this regard. Twelve Scouts attended the All India Jamboree held in December 1927. Three Scouts sent Models of Handicrafts to 51st Week Vote and one of them received a Certificate of Merit.

Finance.—The year's working showed surplus of Rs. 3,270-13-5 as against a deficit of Rs. 2,327 for the previous year. This result is due to the followiug causes:—

(I) Increase of Private Apprentices fees my Rs. 1,200. (II) Better results from the Workshops' trading. (III) Reduction in expenditure under the heading 'miscellaneous, purchase of stores, books and stationery, etc. (IV) Amount due by Government on account of extra rations supplied to boys in the previous year was paid in the year under review. Total average cost per head during the year under review was Rs. 274 against Rs. 273 in the previous year. The amount expended by Government came to Rs. 224 per head as against 204.

Health.—The health of the boys during the year was good and except for an outbreak of mumps which was prevalent in Bombay, there was no serious illness. A total of 385 Out-door patient and 96 Indoor patients were attended to during the year by our Medical Officer, Dr. Dangody.

The staff under Mr. Desai, the Superintendent, and Mr. Elisha, Secretary and Deputy Superintendent, worked well and efficiently.

MADRAS, Mar. 2

The Governor has appointed a Committee consisting of Mr. E. W. Legh, I.C.S., (Retired), Mr. S. V. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Haji Maulvi Ziauddin to make recommendations regarding the distribution of the sum of Rs. 25,000 placed by H. E. H. the Nizam at His Excellency's disposal for charities.—A. P.

Dewan Bahadur Raghaviya has assumed the Presidentship of the Council of Regency constituted to carry on the administration of the State of Pudukottah during the minority of the present ruler of that State.—A. P.

New Delhi.—The members of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, prominent officials and a few non-officials attended the Garden party given on Saturday afternoon by the Hon. Crerar and Mrs. Crerar at their residence on King Edward Road. The party was held on the beautiful lawn and a very enjoyable afternoon was spent.—A. P.

SUGAR AND THE HUMAN ENGINE

—:o:—

A Talk with Sweet Tooths-- and Sour Gums

(BY ETHEL BROWNING M. D.

Sugar, in one form or another, has become such an indispensable feature of everyday diet that it is difficult to realize that it was once classed with spices and perfumes and other rare and costly merchandise as one of the luxuries of existence. It was used in the British Isles in the Middle Ages—the price is quoted in the accounts of the Chamberlain of Scotland in 1319 as (so much more then) 1s. 9 1/2d. a pound—but even three hundred years later, when it had become a fairly common article of diet of the wealthy classes in England, it was looked upon with distrust and disfavour by other countries where it was used less freely. A German traveller who described Queen Elizabeth at the age of sixty-five, referred to her blackened teeth as "a defect the English seem subject to from their great use of sugar."

CANE, BEET, AND MAPLE.

At that time all the sugar was in the form of cane sugar, extracted from the sugar canes of the West Indies and Brazil. Beet sugar was introduced later by a Berlin chemist, Margraf, who in 1797 presented to Frederic William III of Prussia loaves of sugar which he had extrated from beets with much difficulty. Since those days it has become possible to grow special beets which contain a larger percentage of sugar and less impurity.

These two varieties of sugar, cane and beet, are chemically indistinguishable, as also is the kind obtained from the sap of the maple tree, and none of the three is more injurious to health than another, but cane sugar is less liable to ferment during the manufacturing processes of fruit preserving and wine, while maple sugar is considerably more expensive than the other two.

Another group of sugars belongs to the variety known as glucoses. One kind of glucose, known as dextrose, or grape sugar, occurs abundantly in grapes; another, leavulose, is contained in most other fruits, while honey is a nuxture of the two. Commercial glucose is made by boiling starch with acids, and is therefore a purely artificial product.

NATURAL DISTILLING.

According to which of these gronps a certain sugar belongs depends the process which it has to undergo when taken into the body. Before it is absorbed into the blood it must be converted into glucose, and Nature has provided for this conversion by the juices poured forth by the lining membrane of the digestive organs. The sweet fruits and honey contain sugar in its most digestible form, and their sugar is absorbed directly into the blood without further chemical action. Once it is taken into the blood stream, sugar is carried to the liver, and stored there in a form called glycogen, and liberated again into the blood when the needs of the tissues call for it.

CONCENTRATED ENERGY.

Sugar provides energy in a concentrated form. As a muscle food it is pre-eminent, and therefore invaluable to people who are undergoing active muscular exertion. Since it is burnt up in the body more quickly than fat, it saves the fat in the diet from being consumed, and therefore provides fuel for the body in a pleasant form, at the same time allowing a certain amount of fat to be deposited in the tissues.

Its pleasantness and its cheapness lead to its being consumed, especially by children, in preference to fat; and sometimes, unfortunately, in preference to fruit and vegetables. If the latter substitution takes place, there is a risk of losing not only the vitamins, but also the mineral salts, such as iron, calcium, and phosphorus, which are present in natural food-stuffs, thus bringing on anaemia and decay of teeth.

If taken in a very concentrated form, sugar is apt to irritate the lining membrane of the stomach, and to cause a great outpouring of mucus, which interferes with digestion, and, in people whose digestive juices are in any way deficient, a certain amount of sugar may escape conversion into the form in which it can be absorbed, and may be excreted in the urine, causing what is known as "alimentary Glycosuria," a condition quite distinct from true diabetes. Some sugars also are liable to fermentation, with the production of acid and gas which irritate the stomach lining.

RHEUMATISM AND SUGAR.

Not everybody has the same power of digesting sugars. The "tolerance" for sugar varies; in people of a rheumatic tendency it is distinctly low. For normal people usually not more than half a pound a day, including all sources, can be taken without ill-effect.

Sugar in small quantities can be included with the spices and condiments as a stimulant to appetite and digestion. People suffering from diabetes, who are forbidden sugar on account of its food value, sometimes find their diet, especially as regards tea and coffe very unappetizing without the flavouring of sugar. There are certain chemical substances, such as saccharine and saxin, which are much more powerful sweeteners than sugar without having any food value.

The craving for sugar, which seems increasingly prevalent in modern times, is due to some extent to the fact that the methods of civilization in regard to food have ousted natural foods which contain sugar. The mediaeval authorities on dietetics were, perhaps, nearer than they knew to the truths discovered by modern science when they regarded the "new food" with suspicion and thought sweet fruits and honey more wholesome.—T. P's Weekly.

KUDALDESHASTHA GAUD BRAHMIN VIDYA VRIDDHI SAMAJ

In accordance with the election Rule No. 8 of the above Samaj, the president of the Samaj has issued the list of members eligible to take part at the ensuming election of the Samaj. The list may be seen at the office of the Samaj, i.e. 30 Kudaldeshkar Brahmin Nivas, "Girgaum, Bombay to-day (Monday) or thereafter.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play the following programme of Music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday), commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.):—1. March des Moujicks, Renelle; 2. Selection, Princess Caprice, Faij; 3. Valse, Rouge et Noir, Lotter; 4. Moreeau, Petit Bolero, Ravina; 5. Selection, A Country Girl, Monckton; 6. Gavotte, Wedding Bells, Rimmer; 7. Medley, Chornstime, Pecorini. 8. Selection of English Melodies, The Rose, arr. Myddleton 9. Finale, Europe United, Zahle.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

"Pussyfoot" Johnson's speech on Prohibition, Blavatsky Hall, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m., Sir P. C. Ray presiding.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana Ground—Derby Club vs. Mahars Young Men Hockey Club, 4-15 p.m.

Wilson Philological Lectures—Lecture by Prof. D. S. Margoliuth, M.A., D.Litt., on "History in Arabic Poetry," University Convocation Hall, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 5.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting, Graham's Buildings, Fort, 2-55 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana Ground—Islam Gymkhana vs. Salsette Amateurs, 5-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana Ground—Portuguese Assn. Bombay vs. Cathedral and John Connon "Old Boys" 5-15 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notification Column.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL.

The following is a statement of the attendance of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital, for the month of January, 1929. The total attendance was 2,603, out of which 1,596 were males and 1,007 were females. 40 cases were operated.

NEW GUJARATI ISLAMI DAILY.

The first issue of the new Gujarati Islami Daily, "the Nava Samachar" will be out on the morning of Friday (the 8th inst.), from the Dar-ul-Khilafat, Bombay under the editorship of Mr. Ahmed Abedeen Peerbhai, B.A.

BADMINTON TOURNAMENT.

Badminton Open Tournament (Shuttlecock) (for Gentlemen's Singles and Gentlemen's Doubles) will be held under the auspices of the Parel Sporting Club, commencing from 9th inst. Entries close on 7th March. Competitors should apply to the Hon. Secretary for particulars.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Professor D. S. Margoliouth, M.A., D.Litt., Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford, will deliver the second lecture of his course of Wilson Philological Lectures for the current year on "Arabic Language and Literature" in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens, to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "History in Arabic Poetry" and the lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Bombay Youth League, the Catholic Students' Union, the Muslim Students' Union, the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, the Young Men's Hindu Association, the Young Men's Parsee Association, the Young Theists' Union a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday), at Blavatsky Hall, at 6-330 p.m. (S. T., when Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson of America will speak on "Prohibition". Dr. Sir P. C. Ray will preside.

DHARAMPUR CATTLE FARM.

The political secretary of Dharampur State has issued invitations at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Dharampur Cattle farm, which is to be performed by Mr. J. A. Martin, C.I.E., I.C.S., J.P., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, at Bhesdara, on Wednesday (the 20th instant), at 10 a.m.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will give a discourse on Bhakti Yoga, to-morrow (Tuesday), at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

URGENT MEETING OF BOMBAY PROVINCIAL C. C.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Councils of the District Congress Committees, and the representatives (not exceeding 5) of the Central Khilafat Committee, Youth League, Bombay Presidency Youth League, Independence for India League, Workers and Peasants' Party Bombay Presidency Association, Muslim League, etc., will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office, 414, Girgaum Back Road, to consider the Programme of Boycott Foreign Cloth and other resolutions of the Congress.

PROHIBITION HAS NOT FAILED IN U. S.

AL SMITH WAS DEFEATED BECAUSE HE WAS FOR "BOOZE"

Mr. W. E. "Pussyfoot" Johnson delivered his first public address in Bombay before a large audience in the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge on Sunday evening Mr. K. Natarajan presided.

In short Mr. Johnson's speech was a categorical repudiation of the statement so often made by Englishmen that prohibition had proved a failure in America.

RALLYING FORCES OF TEMPERANCES.

The chairman in his opening remarks said that Dr. Johnson had arrived in India at a very psychological moment and when the mind of the whole country was agitating with regard to the burning question of prohibition. It was in no small measure due to the threatened visit of Dr. Johnson to India that popular representatives in the Bombay Legislative Council were able to inflict a very heavy defeat on the Government regarding its excise policy. He had no doubt that Dr. Johnson's expected visit had a great effect in rallying the forces of temperance on the right side. The result in the Council was a decisive expression of public opinion on that question. In this connection he felt called upon to publicly pay a tribute to Mr. Noor Mahomed for his courageous condemnation of the drink evil on behalf of Muslims in the Council. At the same time he was ashamed of another Hindu Member who actually defended alcoholism in the name of the Hindu religion.

MR. "PUSSYFOOT" SPEAKS.

Dr. Johnson who on rising to speak was ovated said there were two good reasons why he felt happy at the opportunity of coming to India. The first was that he had visited India before and had learnt many good things by coming into contact with the Indian people. The other reason was that the whole mass of the Indian people sentimentally and because of their religion were against alcohol drinking and he found himself in a congenial atmosphere.

TRYING TO GET AMERICANS TO ORIENTAL WAYS.

Coming to the history of prohibition in America, he said, that they had been carrying on a bitter struggle for fifty years to get their people to the Oriental standard (applause) and now they felt happy for having got rid of the abominable custom of drinking.

The history of the world, he said, was a continued revolt against barbaric and stupid ideas.

The speaker classed the drinking evil in the same category as that of cannibalism or the slave evil against which also America waged war. He feelingly asked whether those who were making business out of liquor were not debauching their fellowmen by poisoning them and thereby virtually making them a slave to it. He repeated that the remedy to put a stop to this was exactly the same as was applied in the case of piracy or slave traffic namely that of vigorous enforcement of prohibitive laws.

MISERY AND SUFFERING.

Referring to biblical times, he said, even then there was an effort to regularise liquor traffic with a view to restriet its evils which took the form of licenses. Since then he said there was no improvement in that law and America was practically groaning under the tyranny of liquor traffic. It was only a few years ago that she began to see that wherever there was drink there was misery and suffering. She refused to allow the Government to make drink a source of extracting revenue. Americans came to the conclusion that the Government should carry on its administration by collecting revenues from clean and honest sources and not by moneys squeezed out of the sufferings and misery of poor women and children. (Hear! Hear!)

NOT FAILED IN U. S.

To the critics who indulged in loose talk that America's prohibition policy had failed, the speaker made a present of the following facts. The liquor consumption since the launching of the policy had reduced by 90 per cent. This was one of the grievances of liquor dealers all over the world against America that 90 per cent of liquor traffic had gone completely out of the national life of America and that the money which would have been pocketed by them was now deposited in savings Banks (laughter). Similarly since the enactment of prohibitive law the death rate of the country had decreased and education had shown vast improvement.

To illustrate America's growing faith in prohibition, Dr. Johnson, instanced the sucess of prohibitionist candidates to the Congress of the United States. Since the law was enacted five general elections were held at each of which increasing numbers of prohibitionists were returned. Now there were very few "wet" members left in the Congress. Amidst laughter, the speaker narrated the fate of five members who were always inclined to support alcoholism. In the recent elections their constituencies elected them to stay at home! (Laughter)

The issue was strikingly fought out, proceeded the speaker, during the recent presidential election of the U.S.A. Governor Al Smith had many good qualities except that he had all along been in favour of "booze, booze booze". (Laughter).

The election ended in a triumphant victory to Mr. Hoover, the "Dry" candidate.

"I tell you once for all that so far as America is concerned she has definitely settled this question and all talk about America being dissatisfied is nonsense" he added.

In his concluding remarks Mr. Natarajan said that the question of prohibition was that of life and death to Idian. The evil was strengthening the hold of foreigners upon the country and unless something was done to put a stop to India as a nation would soon find itself extinct.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINKLE)

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1929.

Have you heard that very recently, fact of this year of Christian grace, America gave a kiss to Europe? An interesting observatory function occurred during the Senate debate in New York on the ratification of the Kellogg Pact. Let me give you an extract from the debate to show the charming relations that exist across the "herring pond" between "two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race".

* * * *

In a bitter criticism of the British demand for "reservations" to the Kellogg Pact Senator Reed observed:—

"We are just throwing a kiss to Europe".

"It is better to throw a kiss than a bomb" interjected a brother Senator.

"That is true," retorted Senator Reed, "but if we are going to kiss, let's understand that it does not carry the obligation of a matrimony".

* * * *

No, there has been no matrimony. In fact, there has been the greatest difficulty in publishing the banns. The American kiss is costly. It is worth 125,000,000,000 dollars, the gigantic budget sanctioned for the American cruiser programme.

* * * *

Is there a commodity in this country called political siccotine? Evidently there is but one does not find it easily available such a large portion of it is being used by officialdom.

* * * *

It may be defeated in the provincial legislatures time and again, but it will stick to its seats instead of resigning. That is the comedy of the pseudo-parliamentarism forced upon India.

* * * *

The Government of the Central Provinces were defeated a number of times during one day last week. But that does not affect them the least. The Ministers even cannot be asked to resign, because there are no Ministers.

* * * *

But the C. P. bureaucracy hopes somebody may be found soon to take up the thankless job of administering the perpetually starved Transferred Subjects. The latest Nagpur news is that Mr. Khaparde junior has been asked by Sir Montagu Butler to see him.

* * * *

What will this adroit person ask him? Will it be the intriguing query—"How many votes can you muster, Mr. Khaparde, for the Government in order to carry out the policy WE think it reasonable YOU should adopt?"

* * * *

"You know, perhaps, that Bob has eloped with George's wife".

"Good gracious! I thought he was George's best pal".

"So he is, but he doesn't know it yet".

INSURE WITH INDIAN COMPANIES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will, you please allow me to mention for benefit of parties who in are with Indian Companies that my house at Dunvan Road was burnt and the Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd., settled the claim expenditiously and fairly.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, March 2.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

—:o:—

DOCTOR'S COMPLAINT AGAINST MERCHANT

Dr. Jinabhai Lalubhai Desai, X-Ray Specialist, appeared with Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, and filed a complaint for alleged defamation against Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil, Managing Director of Okha Salt Works on Saturday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate to which His Worship ordered a summons to be issued against the accused.

The complainant in his information stated that he was an M.B.B.S., of the Bombay University and a D.R.M.E. of Cambridge. He was an X-Ray Specialist, his consulting room being in Whiteway Buildings. He was Honorary Radiologist and Electrotheraputist to the K. E. M. Hospital and gave lectures in those subjects to the students of Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College. Both the accused and himself were members of Indian Merchants' Chamber. Under the new University Act the Indian Merchants' Chamber was entitled to elect its representative to the University Senate and the date of election was fixed on February 28th last. There were four candidates for one seat which included the complainant and the accused. A few days before the election, the complainant stated he was persuaded by some friends to withdraw his candidature in favour of the accused but he declined to do so but subsequently he retired in favour of Mr. Haji and requested his supporters to vote in favour of Mr. Haji. This seemed to have annoyed the accused who on February 26th issued a circular among the voters in the course of which he stated "Dr. Jinabhai .... has as yet to learn that votes are not assignable to any body. He cannot purchase and re-sell his votes in favour of anybody". The complaint took umbrage at this statement which he construed as resorting to corrupt practices, to obtain votes which he transferred to Mr. Haji for pecuniary consideration. The complainant further submitted that imputation was made out of malice which lowered him in the estimation of a large body of the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

His Worship ordered a summons to be issued against the accused.

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INTER-COMMUNAL DINNER

—:o:—

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD'S INITIATIVE

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood has arranged a Brotherhood Social and Inter-Communal Vegetarian Dinner on Friday, 8th inst. at 7 p.m. on the Terrace of the Muslim Students' Union, Marina Mansions, Chaupatty, when Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside, and Mrs. Dehmukh will distribute prizes.

COUNCIL PRESIDENT'S PARTY TO GOVERNOR

The President of the Bombay Legislative Council will give an Evening Party to H. E. The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes at the Council Office Building, Apollo Bunder on Thursday, 14th instance at 9 p.m.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1929.

FIGHT FOR PROHIBITION.

—:o:—

Mr. V. N. Jog's motion for a token cut in the total Excise demand of Government was calculated to submit Government's new Excise policy to a decisive verdict by the Council, and a decisive verdict has been given by the House against Government by a thumping majority, the Excise Minister not even calling for a division. The verdict could not be otherwise on a question which touches the health and morals of the people. It is also a remarkable verdict because ordinarily Ministers have often been ensured a majority by their following ready to vote to order. But on this question not one elected member could be found to speak for Government. The President declared at the outset that if the cut motion was carried it would mean that the House disapproved of the new policy of Government. Now that the motion has been carried without a division it remains to be seen what policy Government would follow. If they still carry out their proposals to suspend rationing and to open new liquor shops and even shops for the sale of charas, there will be no alternative but to overthrow the Excise Minister. And in any case a Prohibition propaganda must immediately be started extensively and intensively on a scale hitherto unknown in this Presidency. For it would be a terribly demoralising disaster if the public would by their passivity throw away the little gains prohibition had made so far. And it would be a shame if the leaders were to stand by when the people were tempted with open charas shops by Government. Mr. Brandon, whose speech in the Council deserves to be widely advertised for its uniqueness, has observed that there is no real temperance movement in the Presidency. It is for the people to take up the challenge and start a live temperance movement, or rather, a prohibition movement.

Such a movement is all the more necessary in view of the demoralisation that seems to have come over Government with respect to their Excise policy. How else could we explain the Excise Commissioner's plea, urged in the open Council, that alcohol was as good a food as butter? The only arguments of Government worth considering are that prohibition consistently and progressively enforced involves a heavy loss of revenue and that it has encouraged in some districts smuggling and illicit distillation. As regards the first argument, once the Government and the Council are pledged to the policy of progressive Prohibition, they must be reconciled once for all to the progressive loss of liquor revenue. It was in fact to minimise the financial difficulty that the Council accepted the compromise of prohibition in twenty years and it is too late in the day to trot out the financial difficulty. As for the alleged alarming increase in smuggling and illicit liquor, Government have not furnished accurate reliable figures and the reports of such increase come from interested quarters. If necessary, let a committee of non-official members of the Council be appointed to inquire into the question and suggest measures to deal with the problem of illicit liquor. Assuming that illicit manufacture is on the increase, if Government honestly believe in their pledged policy of prohibition, the right course is to strengthen the machinery for the detection of illicit trade. There are many ways of doing so, such as the use of State revenues and even the calling upon of private agencies in the task of detection and prevention. Mahatma Gandhi would gladly co-operate with Government in this respect by placing before them a battalion of volunteers. If Government would not by such means deal with illicit manufacture, one may be excused for inferring that they welcome such manufacture as a handle against prohibition.

NEEDS OF CO-OPERATION.

—:o:—

In his presidential address at the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference Dr. P. C. Ray did well to stress two comparatively neglected aspects of Co-operation. One was the need for a wider application of Co-operation to the problems of production in cottage industries. The other was the need for more extensive education of the masses, especially in the principles and practice of Co-operation. So far Co-operation has been confined mainly to the provision of credit facilities to the poor. Indeed this is not a small service to the ryot appallingly indebted to the tune of no less than 500 crores. But so crushing is the burden of indebtedness and so feeble is the credit of the ryot, that twenty-five years of co-operative credit facilities, which as a rule preclude long-term credit most needed by the ryot, has touched but a fringe of the problem of indebtedness. Dr. Ray and several others, who see the reality about the condition of the ryot with an insight and a heart, rightly contend that Co-operation must come to the aid of the ryot in the sphere of production, especially in respect of subsidiary cottage industries. This work most Co-operators have neglected because the officials who still dominate the movement have neglected it. And the Royal Agricultural Commission, for which the tax-payer paid lakhs, damned the subject of cottage industries with faint praise. But experienced, enterprising and self-assertive Co-operators may explore a field hitherto neglected.

The next point emphasised by Dr. Ray was the need for the education of the masses, especially in the principles of Co-operation. Every body knows that Co-operation has suffered considerably in the villages for lack of efficient secretaries of co-operative societies and of the ryot's ignorance of even the fundamentals of Co-operation. Dr. Ray welcomed the educational propaganda carried on by Provincial Co-operative Institutes, but said that such propaganda should be far more extensive than it has been so far. Referring to the need for practical general education, Dr. Ray told the story of a Persian scholar who had taken many degrees in England and America but who confessed to Henry Ford that "he had began in words and ended in words and that when he would go back to his country he would have nothing to offer to his countrymen". The same is true of most of our educated men, who, therefore, fail to do their duty by the masses. But matters can be mended if men like Dr. Ray, who have both a head and a heart, toil in the sphere of Co-operation.

NO LONGER THE PARIAH.

—:o:—

Soviet Russia is no longer the Parish. This is the conclusion the gigantic British capitalist interests which finance the Anglo-American oil groups have evidently arrived at when it became clear to them that, by their foolish insistence on boycotting Russian oil products they were losing money while the Soviet Government was able to arrange for the sale of the oil inspite of the boycott. A three year contract has now been concluded between the Anglo-American and the Soviet oil producing concerns. This means leaving in the lurch the oil interests controlled by Sir Henry Deterding, Director-General of the Royal Dutch and allied groups. But business necessity knows only one law, that of not losing good business and although the "gentlemen" of England, headed by Lord Birkenhead and other anti-Soviet propagandists, will be aghast at this "surrender", the Anglo-American groups will, with their eye on the main chance, reconcile Imperialist patriotism with the need for not losing commission on sale of Soviet oil. The explanation given by M. Sokolnikov, Chairman of the Naptha syndicate, is an illuminating commentary upon the ways of British capitalism, actuated by the desire to impose a boycott on Russian oil. When the scandal about the "stolen Soviet oil" which found an inlet into British markets could not be hushed up, the British interests offered a payment of five per cent rebate as "compensation". The Soviet Government promptly turned down the insulting offer. A year later the British interests realised the value of eating humble pie. The agreement just concluded is the result of this return to sanity.

THE CORPORATION AND NOMINATIONS

—:o:—

We referred the other day to the principle which should guide Government in making their choice of the 16 members they have to nominate to the Municipal Corporation if they are genuinely anxious to serve the true interests of the City. Our remarks in this connection have evoked suggestions from several correspondents whose letters we have published—suggestions which show how anxious the public are to see that Government make the right choice in the matter. One of the correspondents, whose letter we publish elsewhere, rightly suggests that Government should not nominate those who have not been able to secure the confidence of the electors. To nominate such men would be an unpardonable mockery of local self-government. The other sound principle which Government, we trust, will bear in mind is to see that members who have been nominated more than once should not be once again nominated. Such exceptional honour should be reserved only for men who have proved themselves indispensable in the Co-poration from the point of view of the City's welfare.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY

CANKER OF COMMUNALISM IN KARNATAK

(BY A CO-OPERATOR.)

I.

I have been closely observing the development of the Co-operative Movement for some years past. Its present position requires close and critical examination if the movement is to progress on sound, healthy lines. The evils by which the movement is affected are in a great measure common to almost all parts of the Presidency. For the basis of my observations, I shall take a typical co-operative centre like the Dharwar District. This districty was at one time looked upon as the home of the co-operative movement and was applauded by many a co-operator. It was said to be in the vanguard of the movement. Let us see the critical position to which the movement is reduced at the present movement.

COMMUNALISM IN MOVEMENT.

Not a few of the co-operative institutions in the district have become centres of personal jealousies, and communal hatred, and are used by the self seeking as a means of personal aggrandisement. Communalism is rampant. The canker of love of power and authority on the part of a few men is eating into the vitals of this movement. Even small matters are fought out on communal or personal grounds The Registrar of Co-operative Societies makes the following remarks in his latest Report (1927-28): "Considerations other than those of business efficiency and qualifications are still allowed to have an undue sway in the selection of the actual personnel of the Banks' staff and in fact, questions connected with the appointment, promotion and punishment of the Banks' staff provide the most fruitful occasions for quarrels and intrigues amongst members of the Managing Boards"

The methods employed by many of the members of the Managing bodies to get themselves elected would not bring credit to any institution, much less to a co-operative Bank. The bigger the institution the worse are the methods. They are not looked upon by many of the managing Boards as sacred places for self-sacrifice, for perfectly disinterested service of the people but as citadels of power and authority for the purpose of pouncing upon their personal enemies or their rival factions.

FEUDS AND FACTIONS.

These fueds and factions are glorified by psendo-co-operators as parties and the administration by one faction is baptised as party government. The system of party government in its best form is unsuited and undesirable in this movement. Some of these banks have become one-man institutions. They are known in common parlance as A's Bank and B's Bank. However great a man may consider himself to be it is a disgrace to substitute his name for that of co-operation. It is a sacrilege for any individual to claim the unspeakable charm, the divine sanction and the loving democtratic principle enshrined in the word co-operation. Some Chairmen fondly imagine that if the management of their banks is entrusted to any other co-operator the skies would come down.

ONE-MAN SHOWS

The Banks' Boards have become veritable 'vatans.' There is not even room for rotation of Chairman or members of the Boards. The elections of the Boards are one-man shows. In urban banks in big towns whose membership extends over 2,000 or so the Boards consist of some select celebrated individuals for ten years or more. In some cases even cruel death had pity on the movement and removed some of these members. It is a pity that among 2,000 members there should not be found 25 capable men to be members of the Board. Is this the way of educating people in the principles and practice of co-operation?

CHAIRMAN'S JO-HUKMIES.

Then look at the fine qualifications of many of the members of the Boards. Except a few most of them are not educated men, in any sense of the term. In some cases they are so old that they are incapable of imbibing any new ideas, not to speak of taking an active interest in the working of a modern bank. Such men are selected because they are joh-

(Continued on page)

FLOATING UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

BROADENING THE OUTLOOK OF AMERICAS' YOUTH

(By T. H. K. Rezmie)

NEW YORK, February, 1.

Embarked on board the "Belgenland," 27,200 ton flagship of the Red Star Trans-Atlantic fleet—the largest liner ever to circle the globe—and with a programme of Asiatic, European and American continental tour of over 45,000 miles, students attending the second semester of the American Floating University are on their way to the Orient and will arrive on a week's visit to India on March 24. The students who represent a very large number of Eastern and Western universities of United States, will visit 24 countries and 69 cities during their travel of nearly 7 months. The port of Bombay has been selected for anchoring of the "Belgenland" in India and Kandy, Colombo, Calcutta and Agra among the points included in the itinerary.

COMBINATION OF TRAVEL AND STUDY.

Information supplied to your correspondent shows that the cruise is the second educational expenditure organized by the University Travel Association, of New York, which conducted the first cruise in January 27 on board the S. S. Ryndam, and represents an attempt to furnish the American undergraduates an opportunity of learning their lessons and seeing the world at the same time. In 7 months of world travel, students complete one year's college course, under the most pleasant and energizing circumstances. The relations of the students to the ship and other passengers are just about the same as prevail between the inhabitants of a university town and the students. They are treated as first class passengers, and enjoy all the privileges of the ship and shore trips, but are subject to the discipline, rules and regulations of the faculty in regard to study and field work. The ship has specially constructed classrooms, library, and assembly halls for the exclusive use of the students.

NO WOMEN STUDENTS.

In the first semester the Association had included both men and women, on the principle of co-education, and the recent claims of women to equal consideration for purpose of study. But following the pioneer voyage, the faculty, by a huge majority, declared against co-education. "We learned," says Dr James E. Lough, Educational Director of the present College World Tour and President of the first University Afloat, "that co-education, while pleasant, is not practical if serious college studying is to be done on shipboard." The change had been rendered necessary by the misconduct of three students who were first suspended and then expelled from the first registration.

GIGANTIC ENTERPRISE

Members of the faculty include Dean Elmer W. Smith, of Colgate University, Professor James R. Wadsworth, of the University of Oregon, Professor J. H. Tarbell of North Texas State College, Prof. John C. Duvall, of Syracuse University, Prof. Vincent H. Clarke of Hobart College and several others. 27 States of the Union and Canada are reported to have supplied students belonging to 56 land-Universities. The countries of the East to be visited are Japan, China, Phillippine Islands, Siam, Java, Malaysia, India, Ceylon, and Egypt. On its last trip the University was received in all countries it visited by representatives of Governments and educators of note. It is hoped that the same experience will be repeated this time. Without doubt the contacts and sympathies which these students will form during their voyages of college years will determine their attitudes in after-life. And acquaintance with distant lands and familiarity with customs and ways of thought of foreign peoples is the surest way of broadening of one's outlook and of increasing that feeling of goodwill and atmosphere of World-Brother-hood which is the aim of all enlightened humanity these days. The University Travel Association is to be congratulated on this plan of creating a better citizenry not alone of United States but also of the world.

Further information about the shore visit of the Floating University to Bombay, may be secured from the office of the American Express Company 240, Hornby Road, Bombay, conducters of the cruise.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"It is the essence of the Tory spirit that instead of removing a grievance, they try to put down an agitation."

MACAULAY.

Imperialist Yarns.

Of the various notices of the Bombay riots by the British Press perhaps the most amusing is that of the "Sunday Pictorial". For in that paper, under the caption "Shall we clear out of India" one F. Britten Austin develops his comments on the riots into a general review of British Rule in India and packs into it nearly all the lies about India that the enemies of this country have made it their business to circulate to mislead England and the world. According to this historian England was "reluctantly" compelled by unavoidable circumstances to "conquer, annex and to administer" India. "That is how we acquired that Indian Empire, the lowest taxed country in the world, which we have endowed with railways and all the appliances of civilisation wherein our magnificent irrigation works have all but abolished perennial famine, which we have blessed with peace and justice never before even imagined in its history." Is this paradise, he asks in effect, to be exchanged for "a Babu's paradise"?

"Progressive."

The writer's answer can be easily imagined and even his argument in support of it is only a variant of the time-honoured "Not a virgin or a rupee will be left." And as for Hindus and Muslims, "last week has given a hint." Another argument is: "However glib the Indian politician may be in persuading his amiable British confrere, it is certain that not one regiment of the fighting races of the Indian Army would for a moment obey his orders." One thing the writer has left unexplained is how it is that Hindus and Muslims did not destroy each other before the "amiable British confrere" most "reluctantly" stepped in. And he has evidently forgotten the Indian "mutiny" of 1857. As for the British having "abolished perennial famine", he has wisely refrained from giving figures. Here are a few taken from blue books and quoted by Dr. J. T. Sunderland in his "India in Bondage". Says Dr. Sunderland: "Suppose we divide the last century into quarters. In the first quarter there were five famines with an estimated loss of 1,000,000 lives. During the second there were two famines with an estimated mortality of 400,000. During the third quarter there were six famines with a recorded loss of 5,000,000. And during the last quarter—what do we find? Eighteen famines with an estimated mortality reaching the awful total of from 15,000,000 to 26,000,000"! "Progressive" British rule, is it not?

Swadeshi and Government.

The case for Swadeshi in respect of Government's purchase of stores cannot be better put than it was by Mr. A. L. Carnegie, President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, at the last annual meeting of the Chamber. Mr. Carnegie, who cannot be accused of any anti-British bias, said: "Under the existing stores purchase rules there are certain conditions laid down under which preference may be given to goods produced in India, but this principle is not pursued to its logical conclusion. Government may—and actually does—pass business out of India when the difference in price between the Indian and foreign product is comparatively small on the grounds of so-called economy. But is this true economy? India is capable of meeting all the present and potential requirements of Government in most commodities and when orders go abroad, machinery lies idle and unemployment results. The industry is still called upon to pay taxation, but this condition of things cannot last and Government eventually ceases to receive the amount formerly paid in taxation. If, on the other hand, the business had been retained in India, not only would Government continue to receive taxation upon it, but if the enterprise resulted profitably, would receive additional payments in the shape of income-tax, would be earning money and the spending power of the people as a whole would be increased." But such a policy would not subserve "Imperial" interests.

Into The Fray.

Mr. Lloyd George made a fighting speech at the luncheon to the Liberal election candidates in London, in which he put forth the interesting claim that the Liberals were "the only united party in the State." It is doubtful whether the Liberal rank and file sees eye to eye with many of the old time leaders of Liberalism, but Mr. Lloyd George has with his usual astuteness seized upon the notorious dissensions amongst the Tories and the growing cleavage amongst the Right and Left Labour groups and compared them with the united front which Liberalism is putting up for fighting the general election. His slogan "Postpone the Singapore Base until you have attended to England" will also be found an excellent election cry by the Liberals, but the Labourites are at one with them on this point. It will be difficult for Mr. Lloyd George to tell the electorate why it should not vote Labour but Liberal although he can make the Tories the laughing stock of the country. But his speech shows he has thrown himself enthusiastically in the fray and his contribution to it is sure to be vivacious.

MR. "PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON GOING STRONG

Advocate of Prohibition Arrives in Bombay

TOWARDS "DRY" INDIA

—:o:—

"Let Liquor Dealers close Saloons and They will get rid of me"

Dr. W. E. "Pussyfoot" Johnson, the famous American Prohibitionist, arrived in Bombay from Madras on Sunday morning. He was accorded a cordial welcome at the station by representatives of the Bombay Temperance Council and a large number of friends and admirers. He motored to the Taj Mahal, where he will stay for a few days, before undertaking a comprehensive tour in India to launch a crusade against liquor drinking and liquor traffic.

A representative of the "Chronicle" found Dr. Johnson busy typing an MSS. on his favourite subject. An experienced worker in the cause of prohibition he has no illusions about the pretensions of the Government in this country to combat the evil of alcohol drinking. He thought that there was no genuine effort towards a "Dry India" and added: "People who say prohibition cannot be enforced are people who do not want it to be enforced."

REDEEMING A PROMISE.

In coming over to India, Dr. Johnson is redeeming a promise made seven years ago. In 1922, when he first visited India, he helped the formation of the Prohibition League of India affiliated to the World League against Alcoholism. At that time he held out a promise that if ever his presence was necessary in India, he would be very glad to visit again. The Prohibition League of India of which Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas is the present President, prevailed upon Dr. Johnson to visit India early this year and address audiences on prohibition.

Dr. Johnson's plan of work in India is an extensive one. He will take an early opportunity to visit H. H. Thakore Saheb of Limbdi who is a personal friend of his. He will then proceed to Ahmedabad, Jubbulpore, Calcutta, Delhi, Lahore and Amritsar. Sailing for Mesopotamia from Karachi on 31st March he will return "Home" after visiting Egypt, Austria, Germany, France and the Continent.

PROOF OF SUCCESS OF PROHIBITION.

"The most glaring proof of the success of Prohibition in America", said Dr. Johnson to our representative, "is that America has given a decisive vote in favour of 'Dry America' in the last General Elections. Warming up to the subject, he said: "Imagine a majority of 6,423,712 people voting for 'no-liquor' and tell me whether prohibition has proved a success or not. There were actually over 21 million votes registered in favour of 'Dry America'. In spite of uncomplimentary things said about prohibition by outsiders, people in America had not yet found out in what way prohibition had failed. "It is absurd", he said.

Asked if it was a fact that boot-legging was on the increase, Dr. Johnson vehemently repudiated it. Statistics would show, he said that boot-legging was growing less and less each year. "Boot-legging was not a peculiar thing in America alone, to use it as an argument against prohibition. It was common in many countries. In Germany when he had been there two years ago there were 6,000 boot-legging cases. British statistics would reveal that there were 4,000 cases.

LOCK THEM UP IN JAILS.

"The fact is", he continued, "liquor dealers never did obey any law. They The only thing to do is to lock them up won't obey prohibitive laws all at once. in jails. We sent over 15,000 to jail last year. There are over two thousand in jail at present. That's where they belong to. Once in a while we discovered officers who were slow in enforcing the law. We replaced such officers with men who could enforce the law and who did enforce it."

The prohibitive law, asserted Dr. Johnson, could be enforced anywhere as it was enforced in America. It was enforced better than any other restrictive laws in America, and he did not see any reason to be diffident on this point. People who said that prohibition could not be enforced were people who did not like it to be enforced. Speaking about India he did not see any move on the part of the Government towards a "Dry India."

To a question as to whether America had prospered as a result of its prohibitive policy. Dr. Johnson said America was never more prosperous in its history than now. The death-rate had never been so low. There were three times as many students in American colleges now than there were before 10 years. The consumption of liquor was less by 10 per cent. than it was in the previous year. The arrests in connection with liquor intoxication were less by three lakhs.

PROHIBITION SUITED TO INDIA.

Continuing, Dr. Johnson did not see any reason why prohibition should not prove very successful in India. In fact, he said, the doctrine of prohibition, was learnt by the Americans from India. A policy of prohibition was particularly suited to India as the religious sentiments of both the Hindus and Muslims were against drinking.

Dr. Johnson expressed surprise when shown a statement made by the Excise Commissioner for Bombay that "an ounce of alcohol was as good as an ounce of butter." "Let him use liquor for bread" was his contemptuous reply. He pointed out that there was food value even in rotten meat.

In conclusion, Dr. Johnson stated that he had no intention of dying before he converted the whole world into a "dry land." "Let the liquor dealers close their saloons and they will get rid of me", he said.

MAHATMAJI AT CALCUTTA

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Boycott Campaign to Be Inaugurated

BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTH TO-DAY

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CALCUTTA, March 3.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here at 8 p.m. to-day He was received at the station by Messrs. Sen Gupta, Subhas Chandra Bose, Akil Dutt, Satish Gupta and others. Gandhiji inaugurates the boycott of British goods with a bonfire of foreign cloth to-morrow evening.—Free Press.

SWARAJ PROCESSION ON 10TH INST.

According to the orders received from the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee to arrange a programme for carrying out the resolutions passed at the Calcutta Sessions of the Congress, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee desires all the Volunteer Corps in this City to take active part in making the programme a success. With that aim in mind a Swaraj Procession has been arranged on the 10th inst. when all Volunteer Corps are requested to take part in that procession. Those desirous of joining the Procession should communicate to the Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road. The time and place will be notified later on.

After the Procession a meeting will be held in the People's Jinnah Hall, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when prominent speakers will address the meeting. Specially the Nationalists M. L. C.'s will be invited to speak on the occasion.

TO-DAY'S URGENT MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Office-bearers of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, All District Congress Committees, Central Khilafat Committee, Youth League, Bombay Presidency Youth League, Independence for India League, Workers and Peasants' Party, Bombay Presidency Association, Muslim League, etc., will be held to-day (Monday), at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, 414, Girgaum Back Road, to consider the programme of Boycott of Foreign Cloth and other resolutions of the Congress.

FRANCO-BELGIAN SECRET PACT, A FORGERY

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Confession of Arrested Man

HOW "DISCOVERY" WAS MADE

LONDON, March 3.

Brussels.—Albert Frank Heine, arrested Belgian activist is alleged to have admitted that document supplied by him to editor of activist newspaper "Schelde" and reproduced in "Utrechtsche Dabblad" was forgery for which he was entirely responsible. He confessed that "Treaty" was imitation of former treaty between two foreign powers concluded long before war and had nothing to do with Belgium and Holland and so-called official reports of military officers were also forgeries.—Reuter.

KING'S SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

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DOCTORS ON "ONE OF MOST ANXIOUS FEATURES OF ILLNESS"

LONDON, March 2.

A bulletin signed by Lord Dawson and Sir Stanley Hewett, issued to-day, says that the King, during the past fortnight, has made satisfactory progress. His weight and strength have increased, and his sleep is refreshing. His Majesty is now able to read and apply his mind for short periods, but the Doctors recall one of the most anxious features of the illness, severe exhaustion due to prolonged toxaemia, and state that, therefore, a "careful avoidance of any sustained effort of body or mind will be necessary for a lengthened period in order to ensure complete recovery which although some months distant we confidently anticipate"—Reuter.

FORMING C. P. MINISTRY

MR. KHAPARDE TO SEE GOVERNOR ON WEDNESDAY

NAGPUR, March, 3.

Mr. Khaparde, the leader of the Nationalist Party in the C.P. legislative council expects to see the Governor on the sixth instant on the question of the formation of the Ministry.—A. P.

HINDU MAHASABHA ANNUAL SESSION

NEW DELHI, March 2.

The 12th session of the Hindu Mahasabha will be held at Surat on the 29th, 30th and 31st March. Out of the names suggested by Provincial Hindu Mahasabhas for the presidency of the Session Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee, editor of the "Modern Review." Calcutta has got the largest number of votes. Other names suggested include Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Jayakar, Lala Hansraj, G. D. Birla, Sir Sivawamy Iyer, Bhai Parmanand and Mr. Savarkar.—A. P.

Continued from Column 6

Yakub, Dr. Kitchlew, Nawab Ismail Khan, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Syed Murtaaza Sahib, Shah Muhammad Zubair Sherwani, Farookee, Anwarul Azim, Fazal Rahimtoolah, R. A. Kidwai, Yamin Khan, Abdul Matin Chondhury Haji Abdulla Haroon, Daood Ghaznavi, Maulana Abdul Bari, Abdul Rahman, Syed Abdulla, Muhammad Siddiqui, Moulvi Kifayatullah and Abdul Aziz.

SUBSTANCE OF CALCUTTA AND DELHI RESOLUTIONS.

It is understood that Mr. Jinnah pointed out that in substance there was very little difference between the resolution of the Delhi Muslim Conefrence and that of the Calcutta session of the League because both had given up separate electorates on the condition that their interests would be safeguarded and while Calcutta had enumerated as to what those safeguards should be the Delhi Conference had left the safeguards undefined.—A. P.

Mr. Yamin Khan intervened stating that the Delhi Muslim Conference stood for separate electorates unconditionally. Mr. Mahomed Ali who was the seconder of that resolution at the Delhi Conference protested against this interpretation and affirmed that separate electorates were given up if the rights of the community were safeguarded.

SIR M. SHAFI AGREES.

At this stage a suggestion was made that the adjourned session of the League should take place before the end of this month. In this connection Amritsar, Lahore, Meerut and Delhi were among the places suggested as the venue for holding the session.

It is further understood that Sir Mahomed Shafi has consented to attend the forthcoming session. He did not attend session last year as he was out of pocket in person. At the same time there was a large section of his party at the meeting which suggested that the constitution of the League itself should be changed in order to enable all sections to join it or as some remarked to make the League more democratic.

The Council has adjourned 'sine die' after deciding to hold the adjourned session of the League in Delhi on March 30th and 31st.

Mr. Jinnah has been authorised to negotiate with the representatives of the various groups in the League regarding the form which the Muslim demands should take and to place an agreed formula before the forthcoming session of the League.—A. P.

SPLIT IN MUSLIM LEAGUE OVER

Rapprochment Meeting to be held by end of March

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MR. JINNAH AND SIR M. SHAFI AGREE

NEW DELHI, Mar. 3.

A meeting of the supporters of the All-Parties Moslem Conference held last December in Delhi under the presidency of H. H. Aga Khan was held last evening at Hakim Jamil Khan's residence. Those present included Sir Mohamed Shafi, the Ali Brothers, Hon. Mr. Suhrawardy, Prince Akram Hussain, Major Suharwardy, Nawab Ismail Khan, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Moulana Kifayatullah, Syed Murtaza and Abdul Quadir Siddiqui. Telegrams from Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir A. K. Ghaznavi, Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla were read expressing inability to attend the meeting but urging the convening of a Conference in the third week of March to bring about unity between the two wings of the Muslim League.

Moulvi Mahomed Yakub presiding suggested ways and means to popularise the resolutions of the Delhi Conference stating that separate electorates could be given up only with the consent of Moslems and provided Muslim rights were safeguarded.

BRINGING TWO WINGS OF LEAGUE TOGETHER.

At their adjourned meeting this afternoon it was decided to hold a conference on 24th March in Delhi at Hakim Jamil Khan's residence. Sir Mohamed Shafi said that Mr Jinnah had agreed to the Delhi Conference resolution as being in substance the same as that adopted by the Calcutta session of the League in 1927.

The general view was that the Councils of both the Shafian League and the Jinnah League should meet on the eve of the next session of the League and that meawhile the constitution of the League should be so changed as to make it more democratic the whole object being that after the reunion there should be only one organisation to be known as the All India Muslim League.

In accordance with the arrangement arrived at informally the Council of the Muslim League to-day mainly confined itself to the fixing of the date and the place of the next session and it was decided to hold it in Delhi on 30th and 31st March.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtullah informs the press that no resolution was adopted authorising Mr. Jinnah to prepare an agreed formula of the Moslem position, although Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Khan, head of Qudiani Jamait proposed it.—A. P.

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UNITY AMONGST MUSLIM POLITICAL PARTIES

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ANOTHER ALL 'PARTIES' CONFERENCE

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NEW DELHI, Mar. 3.

Optimism prevails in Muslim political circles as a result of to-day's successful meeting of the All-India Muslim League's Council foreshadowing unity among the various Muslim parties. It is at that we reaze that the task of parties. It is at the same time realised that the task of reconciliation and formulation of an agreed formula will not be an easy one. The return of the Simon Commission to Delhi in the third week of March will be followed by the summoning of all Provincial Legislative committees for final conference and this will provide a unique opporgunity for the Moslem members of the Provincial Committees to meet together and exchange views. These members are expected to strengthen the hanks of those who took part in the Delhi Moslem Conference deliberations. But while they have a representative capacity their rivals of the other schools of Muslim political thought point out that Muslim members in the several Councils being the creatures of the system of separate electorates could not be given entire title to speak for their community. It is a realisation of the fact that only by both Delhi Conference and Jinnah League section joining together that a real and representative Muslim meeting can take place that has brought so near prospect of rapprochement.

JINNAH LEAGUE TO MAKE PEACE GESTUTE.

But before the All-India Muslim League meets on the 30th March the Delhi Conference representatives want to assemble on the 24th March to review the position from their point of view because there is a section among them which wishes to hold out and draw up their own constitution to be pitted against the Nehru draft. However majority opinion is likely to favour a common meeting ground and the arrangement that is likely to be adopted is that the Jinnah League will open its door to the Shafi section by some change in the rules or by other means to enable all those who wish to make the League representative and broad-based. The Jinnah party welcomes the suggestion as its Calcutta resolution merely protested against "ad hoc" conferences being set up at a crisis in preference to a permanent body round which Muslim opinion should rally. Thus, if the present hopes are realised, the All-India Muslim League will once again be a united body and deliberate on the whole question of Muslim position in the future Constitution of India.

VEERING ROUND MODIFIED NEHRU REPORT.

The fact that the Simon Commission has almost reached the conclusion of its labours in India and will be sailing for England next month has made some Muslim leaders particularly keen on presenting an agreed Muslim formula. To-day's discussions revealed that there is a growing body of opinion which realises that separate electorates in themselves are no safeguards and that when the present constitution is replaced by a genuine scheme of constitutional Government better and more stable safeguards in the constitution should be looked forward to in the place of the transitory measure of protection which separate electorates grant. It is, therefore, being felt by a section that their demands should clearly lay down safeguards in the constitution which should apply uniformally to all minorities, whether Muslim or Hindu, and that if such safeguards are guaranteed in the future constitution Muslims must merge themselves in the general community for the promotion of national well-being as against sectional interests.

These developments have led some political thinkers to speculate whether some movement is not to be set on foot to summon in Delhi the adjourned session of the All-Parties Convention to follow immediately on the Muslim League session with a view to consider the Nehru Report and if possible adopt it with agreed modifications.

ANOTHER ALL-PARTIES MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

It may be mentioned here that when the All-India Muslim League session meets it will be presided over by the Maharaja of Mahmudabad who was President at Calcutta when the session was adjourned and not dissolved. But if the Maharajah's health does not permit him to come to Delhi, then, of course, the permanent President of the League Mr. Jinnah will take the Chair. Delhi being the headquarter of the All-India Muslim League no local reception committee for the forthcoming session will be needed. The members of the Council raised among themselves to-day Rs. 2,000 to meet the cost of the session.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE MEETING

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NEW DELHI, March 2.

A very representative meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League attended by both the Jinnah section and the Delhi Conference section met this morning at the League's office. An hour before the meeting the Delhi Muslim Conference representatives held their own meeting at the residence of the late Hakim Ajmal Khan where among those present were Sir Mahomed Shafi, the Ali Brothers, Moulvi Shafi Daudi, Moulvi Mohammad Yakub and Nawab Ismail Khan. This party with the exception of Sir Mahomed Shafee later came and attended the meeting of the Council of the League.

DIVIDED OPINION.

Three sets of opinion prevail. There is one section of the Delhi Muslim Conference which wants the All-India Muslim League to adopt "enbloc" the Delhi Conference resolution and force the matter to an issue. On the other hand a section of the All-India Muslim League wishes to defer the decision till a special session of the League and to watch the events meanwhile. The third section consisting of moderate thinkers of both sides wishes to come to a compromise and commit the task of drafting a compromise resolution to a representative committee.

An exchange of opinion between Mr. Jinnah and Sir Mahomed Shafee and Mr. Jinnah and Moulvi Mahomed Yakub took place last evening to find a way out. At to-day's meeting of the council Mr. Jinnah occupied the chair. Among others present were the Ali Brothers, Moulvi Mahomed

(Continued in column 4)

SUSPECTED OF FORGING FRANCO-BELGIAN TREATY

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RAILWAY PASSENGER ARRESTED AT BRUSSELS

LONLON, March 3.

Brussels.—On the arrival of the Amsterdam Express, half an hour after midnight a man corresponding to the description given by the "Nation Belge" was arrested. He is charged with forging a document published by the "Utrechtse Dagblad" purporting to be, the Franco-Belgian secret Agreement.

MORE ARRESTS.

Berlin.—Three Russions and a German woman have been arrested. They are charged with manufacturing and selling very important political documents.—Reuter.

PROPOSED ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO MAHATMA

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RANGOON CORPORATOR'S MOVE

RANGOON, Mar. 2.

Notice has been given by a Municipal Councillor of a motion to be moved at the forthcoming meeting of the Rangoon Corporation, to the effect that an address of welcome should be presented to Mahatma Gandhi on his arrival in Rangoon, at the expense of the Rangoon Corporation.—A. P.

WHERE ARE THE "HOMES FIT FOR HEROES?

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'A REMINDER TO WORLD'S WIZARD'

LONDON, March. 2.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald speaking at Labour demonstration in London said Mr. "Lloyd George has renewed some of his old pledges. Great may of them are still in the pawnbroker's, as for example 'homes fit for heroes". (Laughter).

Mr. Clynes said that the speech was only an echo of the old labourite declarations.

Mr. J. H. Thomas said "Lloyd George has been called the "Welsh Wizard". His new trick entitles him to be called the "World's Wizard".

Mr. Amery said "Where is your ninepence for fourpence now? It is modest slogan compared with a hundred millions for nothing."—Reuter.

Rome.—Under his new powers governing composition of Senate, King has nominated twentynine Senators consting of leadings artists, schoolars, literateurs, surgeons and industrialist.—Reuter.

BRITAIN HAS NO HAND IN AFGHANISTAN'S TROUBLES

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SIRDAR ALI AHMADJAN'S OPINION

PESHAWAR, March, 2.

In interview to Free Press of India Sirdar Aliahmadjan declared that it was neither to interest of Great Britain nor was she in any way responsible or had a hand in present troubles of Afghanistan. In Sirdar's opinion it was to advantage of Afghanistan to keep good relations with her Indian neighbour.—Free Press.

NADIR KHAN TO GO TOKABUL

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PESHAWAR, March, 2.

It is rumoured that General Nadirkhan might go to Kabul by Kurram Parachinar route.—Free Press.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOLL

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DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TRIBESMEN

PESHAWAR, March, 2.

For sometime past caravans from Jalalabad have been coming to Peshawar after paying a toll of Rs. 5 per camel which had been distributed to Mohmands. There have been differences over distribution of toll and there has been falling out between tribesmen. Henceforward no caravan it is understood will be allowed to pass through Mohmand territory. Instead they will go through Parachinad route which is expected to be opened to the trade traffic very soon.—Free Press.

BRITISH CONSULATE AT KANDAHAR ARRIVES AT CHAMAN

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QUETTA, March, 2.

The British Consul at Kandahar and the entire staff of the Consulate arrived at Chaman last evening.—A. P.

AEROPLANES LEAVE DELHI FOR KARACHI

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NEW DELHI, March. 2.

Four of the Victoria aeroplanes which were recently engaged in the evacuation of refugees and others from Kabul left Delhi yesterday for Karachi. Two more left today for Lahore and a third leaves for Lahore in a day or two after its engine is refitted. The Hinaidi machine has returned to Risalpur.—A. P.

ADDITION OF SEVEN NEW SQUADRONS IN 1930

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LONDON, March 2

The memorandum on Air Estimates says that the construction of R 100 and R 101 has been longer than was anticipated due to fact that both Airships represent a great step forward in size and embody novel principles in design. The airships should begin their trials in the Spring. It is hoped that flights to overseas bases like Karachi and Montreal will be successfully carried out during the year. It is intended in the coming year to add an equivalent of seven new squadrons namely, a regular squadron, a cadre squadron, three auxiliary air force squadrons for home defence and two new flights to a fleet of the air arm and another unit of flyingboats.—Reuter.

LORD BURNHAM BETTER

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MADRAS, Mar 3.

Lord Burnham who was overcome with heat yesterday is somewhat better to-day but he has been medically advised that instead of carrying out the projected visit to Coorg he should remain for the next few days in Madras and take complete rest.—A. P.

OBSTACLES TO SWARAJ.

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Lack of Will to Freedom

EDUCATED CLASSES AND COMMUNALISM

Under the joint auspices of the Santa Cruz Stri Samaj, Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal and the Vasant Lodge Theosophical Society, Mr. S. A. Brelvi delivered on Saturday evening a lecture on the "Present Political Situation" at Amar Bhavan, Santa Cruz. Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta presided.

The present political situation, Mr. Brelvi said was as unsatisfactory as the present ever could be. They had, it is true, made the boycott of the Simon Commission a very successful one. But the achievement at best was a negative one. By itself it was not sufficient to win freedom for the country. Realising this they had decided to frame a Swaraj Constitution of their own and to forge a sanction for its acceptance by the British Government. In framing that Constitution they had succeeded beyond their fondest expectation. The Nehru Report would rank as an epoch-making document in the history of India constituting as it did the finest product of the collective wisdom of the country. Its greatest achievement was the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem by abolishing separate electorates.

SWARAJ ONLY A MEANS.

Mr. Brelvi said:—

"I do not believe in communal representation. In my opinion the only safeguard that a minority can claim and is granted in every other country is with regard to its language, culture, and religion. Besides, Swaraj that we desire and are working for is not an end in itself. It is merely a means to an end, the end, namely, of creating a new social and economic order based on justice and equal opportunity for all. In our Swaraj Parliament parties will be formed not on communal considerations but on those based on differences regarding the manner in and the extent to which the new social order should be hastened. Capitalism, landlordism and all other "isms" which perpetuate miseries and injustices will either have to be ended or mended. Both Hindus and Muslims are victims of these "isms" as they are also their controllers and agents. Hindu and Muslim workers and peasants will thus range themselves against unjust and rapacious Hindu and Muslim capitalists and Hindu and Muslim Reformists will range themselves against Hindu and Muslim Reactionaries. Communal considerations will, therefore, cease to have any importance in our legislatures of the immediate future. Those, therefore, who insist on communal representation are not reading the signs of the times aright. My objection to Nehru Report is that it has not entirely eliminated communalism inasmuch as it retains reservation of seats for minorities for ten years. I recognise that the Committee agreed to reservation as a matter of expediency because the Muslims as a whole would not give up separate electorates unless seats in a joint electorate were reserved for them.

THE CALCUTTA DEADLOCK.

But having accepted a compromise in order to secure the abolition of special electorates, it would be most unwise to endanger a happy settlement by refusing to adjust differences in non-essentials. This is, unfortunately, what the representatives of both the communities did at Calcutta. The Muslims made certain demands and the Convention rejected them. The most important of these demands was for one-third representation on the Central Legislature. This demand was supported by Dr. Sapru in one of the finest and most patriotic speeches I have ever listened. It was unceremoniously rejected and the rejection betrayed lack of statesmanlike generosity. For, according to the Nehru Report, Muslims were expected to secure one-third representation. If the Muslims wanted that the expected representation should be guaranteed to them and asked for nothing more, was it wise to play into the hand of Muslim reactionaries by not making a generous response to this demand? Mahatma Gandhi supported this demand in the joint meeting of the sub-Committee of the Convention and the Delegation of the Muslim League. But, unfortunately, he did not speak in the open session of the Convention nor did Pandit Motilal, with the result that demand was rejected. The Muslims must also share the blame for this unfortunate development in that they also made other demands which were un-called for and which, I am sure, would have been withdrawn if the claim for one-third representation in the Central Legislature had been satisfied.

LIFE GREATER THAN LOGIC.

No time should be lost by Hindu and Muslim leaders in removing the deadlock that was created at Calcutta. Mahatma Gandhi in his article in the latest issue of "Young India" referring to this deadlock has suggested that the alterations in the Nehru Report that would end this deadlock need not be made now but should be made when the Report has gained weight enough to compel acceptance by the British Government. With due deference to Mahatmaji I submit, in all humility, that this is like putting the cart before the horse. The most important part of the Nehru Report is the inter-communal settlement. If that settlement is not agreed to by all the communalities it is most difficult if not impossible to secure for that Report the weight that is necessary to secure its acceptance by the British Government, that is, the necessary sanction. The Muslims, in my view have got under the Nehru scheme all that, in strict logic, they are entitled to. They cannot demand more as a matter of right but only as concessions which the Hindu majority is willing to give in the same generous spirit in which an elder brother gives concession to his younger brother. But as the late Deshbandhu Das used to say with perfect cogency, life is greater than logic. There is no doubt that the Muslims as a community consider one-third representation in the Central Legislature as essential to safeguard their interests. It is a demand which leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Sapru do not consider excessive. In view of this is it statesmanlike to continue the deadlock on the mere ground that strict justice has been done to the Muslims when they themselves do not feel that justice has been done to them? I need hardly refer to the well-known maxim of law that it is not enough that justice should be done but it is necessary that people should feel that justice is done."

KHADDAR FRANCHISE.

Mr. Brelvi said the Calcutta programme postulated an increase in the membership of the Congress but Congressmen who had gathered at Calcutta, unfortunately, had not faced courageously the one great problem which went to the root of our organisation. He meant the problem presented by the Khadi franchise. It was unfortunate but it was true that the Khadi franchise had proved unworkable. In many cases it had proved to be a premium on dishonesty while, in others, it had prevented honest men from joining the Congress. Personally, he did not see any reason why every Congress member or for the matter of that every Indian should not wear Khaddar but two vital facts in this connection could not be ignored. First, that they did not still produce Khaddar in sufficient quantity to meet the requirements of the entire population. Second, that there were a large number of patriotic Indians who honestly thought they had done their duty by their country if they used Swadeshi cloth spun and woven in Indian mills. The Congress wanted to boycott foreign cloth within one year. Within one year it was not possible to produce sufficient Khaddar to replace all foreign cloth but it was possible to replace all foreign cloth by both Khaddar and Swadeshi cloth spun and woven in Indian mills. If boycott of foreign cloth was the sole objective, he did not see any reason why Swadeshi cloth as well as Khaddar should not be pressed into service for the purpose and why those who wore Swadeshi cloth and who were as patriotic as any Khaddarite should not be enlisted as members of the Congress and thus strengthen it.

But because the Congress had made no change in the Khaddar franchise, it did not follow Mr. Brelvi proceeded, that those who did not like to wear Khaddar should sit still and do nothing. The programme of the Congress for the year was the complete boycott of foreign cloth. This was the least sacrifice they were asked to make for their country and if they were not prepared to make this sacrifice it would be clear that they did not desire freedom.

NO ALL-CONSUMING DESIRE FOR FREEDOM.

The speaker continued:—

"This brings me to the real crux of the present political situation. If you will closely examine it, you will find that it is that our desire for freedom is not all-consuming as it ought to be. If we were burning with the desire for freedom in the same way as people who have regained their freedom in other countries burned, there would have been no need for the Congress to organise a propaganda for the boycott of foreign cloth because within one month of the passing of the resolution at Calcutta all foreign cloth would have been discarded and all orders for the imports of foreign cloth would have been cancelled. But two months have passed and still the sale and import of foreign cloth have not been perceptibly affected. It is this failure on our part to realise the shame of slavery which is the real truth about the present situation. If was time, we realised that the task of winning freedom cannot be delegated to Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and the Congress. It is a task, which, for its accomplishment, requires the contribution of every one of us. The form of contribution may vary but no single individual is entitled to exemption on any ground. We shall not be true to our country if we merely pay lip sympathy to the aim of the Congress and concentrate all our efforts on looking after the interests of ourselves, and our families.

"If I were asked to describe the main obstacles in our way of winning freedom I would mention three: The first obstacle, is our reluctance as a nation to make even the smallest sacrifice for freedom. The second is our failure to close up our ranks in the face of a common danger. In every country there are differences that divide its people. In fact differences are a sign of vitality. But in every country the people sink their differences and rise to a man to meet a common danger. What could be a greater danger to Indian than this century old slavery? and yet how have we been behaving among ourselves? We have continually forgotten the common danger and the many things that unite us and have wasted our energies in quarreling over the few differences that divide us. And the tragedy of it is that it is the educated among us who have been setting the bad example to those whom in our arrogance we are wont to call the masses? The Hindu-Muslim problem would cease to exist if the educated Hindus and Muslims changed their own mentality. I need hardly explain to you how this mentality works. Suppose a communal riot takes place in any city. As soon as the news is received in other cities, 99 educated Hindus out of every 100 and 99 educated Muslims out of every 100 instinctively assume that it is the members of the other community who are entirely in the wrong. There is no desire to investigate the facts, but, on the other hand, there is always a tendency to misrepresent and twist the facts in order to support a preconceived theory. Why cannot we realise that when a Hindu or a Muslim is killed in a riot it is the life of a human being and an Indian that is lost and that it is the duty of every one of us to consider the murderers as criminals, whether they belong to our community or not and to see that nothing but justice is done? Why cannot we realise that when a Hindu temple or a Muslim mosque is desecrated, those who perpetrate the deed do not offend only Hinduism or Islam but they offend India and that it is the duty of every Indian to see that the crime is duly visited with punishment irrespective of the religion to which the culprits belong?

MOST MATERIALIST PEOPLE.

"Not less deplorable is the bad example educated Hindus and Muslims set in regard to the question of jobs in Government and public bodies. I confess few things humiliate me more than going through the question lists of the Central Legislature and the Provincial Legislative Councils and to find our M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s prostituting their functions by asking questions about the number of Hindus or Muslims employed in this department or that and why Hindus were preferred to Muslims and 'vice versa'. The policy of the Government in regard to the appointment to the public services is notorious. Why should our M.L.A.'s and the M.L.C.'s play into the hands of the bureaucracy and foster and encourage communal jealousies and bickerings. For, after all what does it matter whether it is a Hindu or a Muslim who occupies a certain post? Is it not enough that he is an Indian? We have been traditionally a spiritual people. But of the present generation this cannot be said. For to-day whatever else we may not be we are certainly the most materialist people on earth. For we have identified religion not with things which ennoble life and lead to peace and harmony, but with scramble for Government jobs and with idiotic notions about music before mosques and cow slaughter.

WOMEN'S OPPORTUNITY

"The third obstacle to our freedom is that we have made no efforts to take our women with us in our struggle. We shall not succeed until our women take their proper share in the fight. The pernicious system of Purdah prevailing among Muslims all over the country and among the Hindus in some provinces and the general suppression of our sisters of all communities paralyse all our efforts. The programme for the boycott of foreign cloth cannot be successfully carried out without the co-operation of women. The programme gives them an excellent opportunity of demonstrating their love of the country and playing their part in its emancipation and thus repaying in some measure the debt they owe to it.

STUDY OF ASIATIC HISTORY.

"I have referred to the three main obstacles in our way. If our love of our country is not strong enough to inspire us to efforts to remove them, I can think of no better stimulus for such efforts than a study of the contemporary history of all Asiatic countries. To-day all Asiatic countries are forging ahead in every direction of national life without discarding all that was best in the past they are all building a more glorious future. And where is India? Not many centuries ago she led all Asia in most things. She was an exemplar of all Asia. Even just before she fell into British hands, with all her divisions she was the most powerful and the richest country in Asia. To-day there is none so poor as to have on her. To-day wherever her sons and daughters go; they are looked down upon with contempt deserved by those who are not alive to the shame of slavery. I appeal to you, therefore, to read and study the history of China, Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan during the last ten years, not to speak of Japan, and I am sure each one of you will rise from such perusal and study a truer patriot than you are to-day, a patriot determined to contribute in every possible way to the struggle for the freedom of the country".

Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta in his concluding speech said they could not get Swaraj if they imagined that the work for it should be done only by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress. Every one of them had to do his duty by the country.

Mrs. Sarojini Mehta in moving a vote of thanks to the president referred to the silent and unostentatious manner in which he was carrying on his work which was of great service to the country. The meeting then dispersed.

BARDOLI INQUIRY NEARLY COMPLETE

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai Puts the Peasants' Case

INQIURY OFFICERS GO UP THE HILLS TO WRITE REPORT!

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, March 1.

Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell the Enquiry officers appointed by the Government to enquire into the revision settlement of the Bardoli and Chorasi taluka have today concluded the first part of their work, and are leaving by the end of this week for Matheran where they will write out the report, which is the other part of thier work. It is expected that this second part of their work will occupy the whole of the month of March and the report will be available in the beginning of April

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, the eminent advocate of Bombay, who had undertaken to present the case of the Peasants before the Enquiry officers, had arrived here yesterday with Mr. G. N. Desai, and taking his instructions from Messrs Mahadeo Desai and Narhari Parkh, who have all along during the course of the enquiry, been on the spot and taken notes of every detail laid before the Committee, to-day morning represented the case of the Peasants before the Committee at their camp at the Nawagam village, nearly 2 miles from Surat.

BARDOLI SARDAR PRESENT

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, Messrs. Mahadev Desai, Narhari Parikh, Kaniyalal Desai, Miss Maniben Patel among other Bardoli workers were also present.

MR DESAI PUTS PEASANTS' CASE.

Mr. B. J. Desai, Advocate addressed the Committee for over two hours in the course of which on the evidence before the Committee he stated that it was conclusively proved that there had been no enquiry before the revision of the assessment He showed that the statistics were not accurate and that the rental statistics were not scrutinized.

To decided whether the assessment should be reduced or enhanced Mr. Desai submitted that the only basis for the purpose was the profits of agriculture, and this can be ascertained in a taluka like Bardoli where most of the land is cultivated by the people themselves by, what he called a direct method that is to say the value of gross produce per unit minus the cost of production.

NO PROFIT OF AGRICULTURE.

Applying this as the test and using the statistics collected during the enquiry he showed that there was no profit of Agriculture. Proceeding his submitted that the rental statistics were misleading because they were inadequate and becaus the rents did not represent the profits of agriculture owing to peculiah economic factors.

The Commissioners admitted that in determining the assessment, regard could only be had to the profits of agriculture.

The counsel then examined the statistics of the sales of land and proved that were also inadequate as well as abnormal, and no inferences could be drawn on them.

He also rejected the alternative methods adopted by the settlement officers and showing their unreliability he again emphatically stated that in determining the rate of assessment the main consideration. Should be the profits of agriculture, and as no profit of agriculture existed there was no room strictly speaking for assessment though the counsel conceded that something ought to be paid by the land owner for the occupancy right.

WHY TIL RYOT STICKS TO LAND

He met the general argument as to why they should stick to lands if there was no real profit in the agriculture by stating that they did so out of necessity and not because they found it profitable. It only enabled them to sustain their lives though miserable and half starved.

For the above facts the learned Counsel stated that the assessment should be as little as possible, and that also for the only reason they have also to contribute something towards public revenues. The Counsel then suggested standard maximum and minimum rate for the Jarayat and Bagayat lands, which were lower than those prevalent during the last settlement and added that taking into consideration the material now before the committee, as also the general condition of the people and also considering the table of rentals, the rates which he suggested were reasonable and fair.

RETAIN OLD GROUPING.

Mr. Desai then referred to the re-grouping of the villages and submitted that the old grouping should be retained and that those villages which have been reduced should be kept in lower groups.

HIGHLY ASSESSED TALUKA.

By quoting statistics, he also drew the attention of the Committee that Bardoli was one of the four talukas of the Surat district which have been most highly assessed, in the whole of the Bombay Presidency, and argued that the standard rates should be lowered.

Mr. Desai then briefly referred to Chorasi. He adopted the arguments advanced in support of the Bardoli case and further suggested that the villages in the neighbourhood of Surat city should be treated separately. He was unable to say anything more in connection with the Chorasi taluka as the compilation of statistics, etc. was yet to be made, and he asked for time for a couple of days to submit the statement regarding the standard rate.

While bidding good-bye Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell expressed their thanks to Messrs. Mahadeo Desai and Narhari Parikh saying that the work was greatly facilitated by their hearty co-operation.

Mr. Desai left for Bombay the same day with Mr. G. Joshi by the noon train.

GIVING EFFECT TO A. I. MUSLIM CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

—:o:—

A CONFERENCE AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 2.

Moulana Mohamedali, Moulana Shaukatali, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, and Mufti Kifaitulla Seth Abdulla Haroon Moulvi Mohammad Yakub Moulvi Shafi Daudi, Syed Murtaza Saheb and others assembled at the house of Hakim Mohamad Jamil Khan and discussed effective means of giving effect to the resolutions of the All-India Muslim Conference held at Delhi. No conclusions were arrived at. —Free Press.

KING'S HEALTH

—:o:—

LATEST BULLETIN.

LONDON, Mar 3.

The bulletin which is timed 8-15 p.m. is the first long statement issued since His Majesty's removal to Bognor. It is regarded as definitely satisfactory and reassring and indicates that the experiment of removing to the Southcoast has been successful Nevertheless, guarded phrasing is designed to restrain undue optimism. Further long period for slowly recivering the strength and health must elapso before the King is completely recovered.

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IR AUSTEN'S CONGRATULATIONS TO MR KELLOGG

LONDON, March 2.

On the occasion of the deposit of Britains ratification of the Kellogg Pact, Sir Austen Chamberlain has cabled the heartiest congratulations to Mr. Kellogg. He says that his name will ever be associated in the minds of men with the completion of this great act. He hopes that it will link nations of the world in peaceful co-operation and that in particular it will confirm for evermore the peace which over a century has, endured between the United States and the British Empire.—Reuter.

A Chinese airman named Wentinchen accompanied by a Danish colleague started from Croydon to-day on a flight to China on one of the fourteen Cinrus-avian aeroplanes ordered by China to train the Chinese to fly at a new school at Nanking. The airman will proceed via Berlin to Constantinople, Iraq and India.—Reuter.

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FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS

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NEW DELHI, March. 2.

It is understood that at a meeting of the committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce this afternoon it was decided to hold the next session about the middle of January next in Delhi. For the last two years the Federation held the session at the same place and in the same week as the National Congress but a change has been made for the next year.

PROTECTION TO GLASS INDUSTRY.

Also it is learnt that the Committee "inter alia" adopted resolutions urging the Government of India to consider the question of protection to Indian glass industry and to appoint a committee of enquiry for the development of waterways as a means of agricultural transport as urged by Dr. Ramrau in the Council of State.—A. P.

11200 CUT MOTIONS IN BIHAR COUNCL

—:o:—

PATNA March 2.

Over 1,200 motions, a record number in the history of the Bihar Legislative Council since the 1919 reforms, have been tabled for either nominal or substantial cuts in the demands for grants made by the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Among them is one for a token cut of Rs. 100 in the provision for the Executive Council to censure the Government for their report on the working of the Reforms and another nominal cut of a similar sum in the provision for the salaries of the Ministers, with a view to censure the Minister for Local Self-Government. There are also motions for the total omission of the sum demanded for the salaries of the Ministers.—A. P

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Bhor at Government House Bombay on Friday.

Major General and Mrs H. L. Pritchard and Miss Pritchard lunched at Government House Bombay on Friday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay opened the Provincial Co-operative Conference on Saturday.

BUTLER COMMITTEE AND INDIAN PRINCES

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WHAT THE PRESS FORECASTS MEAN

"NOTHING TO ENTHUSE ABOUT"

BOMBAY, March 1.

Mr. Udani, Hon. Secretary of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, who is now in Bombay, told a representative of the Free Press that the press forecasts of the Butler Committee's recommendations, if they represented the facts, cannot enthuse any of the parties concerned in the problem of the States. He said "Indian States subjects cannot be satisfied with less than democratic government on the lines of British India and the Princes want to be independent of the Political Department. Then there must be a Supreme Court of three Judges one appointed by the Government of India, one by the Princes and the third by the States subjects to hear appeals. There are also necessary numerous other judicial and police reforms so that the States could fall in line with British India. The London "Daily Herald" suggestion that the Indian States should come under the Foreign Department will not be acceptable to the States and Subjects as well as to British India, because the subjects will then be unable to make their voice felt in the administration of the States.

THE WHITELY COMMISSION.

Referring to the Whitely Commission Mr. Udani said that no Labour Commission unless it has reference to enquiry into the exchange ratio, the tariff and the India Government and Imperial Bank's financial and industrial policy which have ultimate bearing on labour problems is acceptable. It has been proved and admitted by many that much of the labour trouble might be attributed to the higher and artificial exchange ratio of 1s 6d. maintained by Government in preference to the natural ratio of 1s. 4d. Unless these problems are takeled by the Labour Commissioner, it would be simply waste of time and money to undertake the enquiry."—Free Press.

CABLES IN BRIEF.

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Rome.—The Pope has ordered the eviction from the Vatican City of all who are not indispensable to the Vatican Administration.—Reuter.

Washington.—Mr. Robert Patterson Lamont President of the Steel Founderies Company has been appointed head of the Department of Commerce in Mr. Hoover's administration. —Reuter.

Vuciterna, the Albanian assassin of Agividi M. Bebi during the latter's trial who was released on medical evidence of insanity, to-day ran amuck in Skoplje, killed an inspector of the Ministry of Interior and wounded three soldiers and one civilian.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 3.

In a 15 round boxing match for the International Boxing Unions' World's Flyweight Championship, Emile Pladner, (France), knocked out Frankie Genaro (America), in the first round.—Reuter.

Cawnpore.—The trial is proceeding on charge of sedition of Pandit Sarju Prasad at Rura, a distant village in Cawnpore District in Court of District Magistrate. Charge is that Pandit Sarju Prasad made seditious speeches at gates of Elgin and Woolen mills. Pandit Sarju Prasad is worker of Mazdur Sabha.—Free Press.

Madras.—A committee has been formed consisting of Mr. Legh I.C.S. (retired) Mr. S. V. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Moulavi Ziaddin to make recommendation to Governor for utilisation of Rs. 25,000 given by Nizam for carity.—Free Press.

Lahore.—The 28th anniversary of Amritdhara Pharmacy is to be celebrated on 12th instant. The Amritdhara Tournament commences under the Presidentship of Hon. Justice Tek Chand, Judge of the High Court at Lahore. Amritdhara Tournaments will be opened on 8th inst. by Raja Hari Kishan Kaul.

The Punjab Provincial Workers and Peasants Conference and Punjab Provincial Political Conference wil be held at Rohtak on the 8th, 9th and 10th instant.

The activist who was born in Belgium offered 100 thousand marks for the text of the 1920 Convention and he proceeded to forge when he was unable to procure it. The document came to be offered to the "Utreaht Daghadi" which published it in good faith

Brussels.—General Gallet, Chief of the Belgian General Staff whose name barely figures in the alleged minutes repudiated them as forgery.

Paris.—General Debeney who is alleged to have signed the minutes on behalf of France says that the only time he had been to Belgium was in 1925 two years before the alleged Conference.—Reuter.

New York.—Mr. Coolidge has signed resolution which was adopted by the Senate providing for a survey of the proposed Nicaraguan Canal and also examination of the question of the possibility of enlarging the Panama Canal.—Reuter.

THE WAY TO SALVATION OF MASSES.

Growth and Spread of Healthy Co-operative Movement.

IMPROVE LOT OF PRODUCER OF WEALTH.

Sir P. C Roy Pleads for Educative Propaganda

Inaugurating the Sixteenth Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday Morning, Sir Fredrick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, acknowledged the remarkable growth of the co-operative movement in India. The very great importance of this movement for the upliftment of the masses and the agriculturists was reflected by His Excellency in the following observation: "I am aware that the Royal Commission on agriculture have referred to cooperation more frequently than any other subject allied to agriculture and they have suggested definite lines of advancement in various directions. These as you know are now being carefully considered by the Government and the action on the Commission's recommendations is bound to have far reaching effects on the future of the cooperative movement."

The Conference was very largely attended and was fully representative of the various provinces and towns of the Presidency. Dr. P. C. Ray who presided over the Conference, in his presidential address, after dealing with the development of the co-operative movement put forward many useful suggestions.

WELCOME TO GOVERNOR AND DELEGATES.

At the outset Prof H. L. Kaji Vice-President of the Provincial Co-operative Institute extended a hearty welcome to the Governor and delegates. He regretted that Sir Chunilal Mehta, the President of the Institute, was unable to attend the Conference owing to his absence from Bombay. In the course of his speech, Prof. Kaji said:—

The Co-operative Movement, you are aware, Sir, has been in existence in India for about 25 years. It was introduced in the rural areas for the relief of the agriculturist from a heavy load of indebtedness, from usurious borrowing, for the organisation of his credit and also for the strengthening of his moral fibre by teaching the necessity of mutual help, thrift and mutual check, and the timely repayment of loans. A few years' experience showed the wisdom of widening the scope of the movement so as to include non-credit needs also. The Act of 1912 practically completed the organisation of the administrative arm of the movement For the more adequate and prompt financing of Societies, the Madagan Committee recommended the starting of Central Banks in the districts; and by the conversion of the Bombay Central Bank into a Provincial Apex Bank in 1920-21, the financial arm of the movement was perfected. It was soon, however, perceived that co-operation, to yield its full results, must bring out in the recipients of its assistance the higher moral qualities referred to above and must provide for a minimum of business training. These higher qualities are the outcome of education in its wider sense; and the business training was to be given through classes organised for the purpose. The realisation of this ideal led to the establishment, in this Presidency in 1918 of the third arm of the movement,—the Educative Arm—I mean the Provincial Co-operative Institute, which was started under the guidance of my friends the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey whose name has been associated with our building, and Sir Lalubhai Samaldas. The administrative machinery of the state and the financing through Co-operative Banks were not enough. The popular movement needed a non-official body charged with the function of carrying the message of co-operation to the toiling ryot as well as the handicapped craftsman and also whose duty it was to supervise the working of the societies so as to ensure efficiency. Seven Regional branches were opened in the Presidency and each had under it its District branches. The honorary workers at these stations, often at great sacrifice, moved in the villages giving lectures, opening training classes and holding conferences. Courses of lectures were arranged thanks to that indefatigable worker, Mr. G. K. Deyadhar, and Bank Managers, Hon. Organisers and Secretaries of Rural Societies were trained at such courses.

ADULT EDUCATION.

The Institute has realised the importance of its mission and in spite of its scanty resources has set about its task with zeal and earnestness. It has appointed a Central Education Board which has systematised co-operative training and examinations. Three full time co-operative schools have been opened at the three linguistic centres, Surat, Poona and Dharwar, and the starting of a fourth in Sind is under contemplation.

The Central Education Board have also schemes of adult education under contemplation; for the Board realises that while a successful co-operative society in a village is an education in itself, there must be the broadening of the outlook and general knowledge which alone will lead the society to success. A scheme was put before Government by the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey for stimulating adult education and he offered a part of the finance for some years. Owing to financial stringency, however, Government were unable to pursue the scheme. The Royal Commission on Agriculture have in their recent report also stressed the necessity of some arrangement for promoting adult education.

If Government and Local Boards will be willing to bear a share of the cost, the Institute will be prepared to make a beginning.

The most important event that has occurred since the last conference held at Poona in 1926 is the publication of the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture whose President and Members we had the pleasure of welcoming at that Conference. In their chapter on Co-operation the Commission lay great emphasis on the consolidation of the co-operative movement by supervision and education. I mention this not only to show how we have already attempted in the past to carry out what they suggest but to stress the fact that in view of their recommendations the work of the Institute requires both expansion and assistance. In addition to its own income from subscriptions of the members of the Institute, Local Boards are making annual contributions and Government too are making a grant for which we are grateful. In this connection, I would invite the attention of Your Excellency to the representation recently addressed by me and hope that the rupee for rupee basis accepted and publicly announced by Government for the determination of the amount of Government subsidy will be adhered to. In that representation I have already shown that the Royal Commission on Agriculture justify and recommend such assistance.

WHAT CO-OPERATION MEANS.

I have mentioned above that co-operation does not mean merely an agency for the distribution of facile credit which in some circumstances may even be a doubtful benefit. For the improvement of the cultivator as a whole, all his problems his conditions of life, his social requirements, his food, his outlook on work have all to be examined together. In other words, co-operation forms only one method, though a very important method, of what is known as rural reconstruction or what the Royal Commission on Agriculture call Village Guidance to stimulate the villager to take active interest in social and economic questions and to adopt remedial measures. The subject was discussed at the last conference; and some of the members of the Institute have been trying thereafter the experiment in a village by employing a paid worker. The expenses were borne partly by the Institute, partly by the members themselves and partly, I am glad to say, by the Department of Agriculture. The experiment has given us much satisfaction, a very humble attempt in no way to be compared with large scale work elsewhere. Mr. Brayne, the Deputy Commissioner of Gurhaon, in the Punjab, has been working on bolder lines for the last seven years in the whole of the District in his charge. He has published his conclusion, and the Royal Commission have given a favourable notice to his experiment in their report.

I am convinced that work on the above lines can only be successful by the harmonious co-operation of Government officers and the people: and indeed Government should take the initiative. In view of the strong recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, I am anxious that the Government of this Presidency should directly interest themselves in this work and should try the experiment on similar lines in one of the district through a Collector specially chosen for the purpose The Institute will be glad to give every assistance.

The Co-operative movement has been making rapid strides in this country: and our Presidency has been no mean contributor. I do not wish to quote any figures beyond saying that in this Presidency we are more anxious for consolidation than expansion.

GOVERNORS SPEECH

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The Governor in the Course of his speech said:

When the Conference last met in Poona in 1926, it had the good fortune to meet the members of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, and to receive a few words of interesting advice from the Marquis of Linlithgow. No one who reads the report of the Royal Commission can fail to notice how much they were impressed by the importance and far-reaching possibilities of the Co-operative movement, and indeed I think they have referred to Co-operation more frequently than to any other subject allied to Agriculture, and they have suggested definite lines of advance in various directions. These are now being carefully considered by Government, and the action taken on the Commission's recommendations is bound to have far-reaching effect on the future of the movement. The Commission has referred to the various methods by which Co-operation may prove useful to Agriculture in propaganda, in education, marketing, finance, subsidiary industries and rural reconstruction in general. Some of these questions will be considered by this Conference, and the conclusions arrived at will undoubtedly be useful to the Honourable Minister for Agriculture and to Government in laying down their future policy.

THE THREE BRANCHES OF CO-OPERATION.

The Co-operative movement in this Presidency, like the province of Gaul in the time of Julius Caesar, is divided into three parts:—

(1) Finance.—Controlled by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank;

(2) Supervision.—In the hands of the Registrar with his departmental staff and a body of Honorary Organisers; and

(3) Propaganda and Education undertaken by the Bombay Provincial Institute and its branches.

One of the questions which will come before the Conference for for discussion is whether, and if so to what extent, the Institute should be associated with the supervision of societies. I understand that there is a considerable conflict of authority on what is clearly a very important question, and I have no doubt that the Conference will be able to give us valuable advice on this subject.

RAPID GROWTH OF MOVEMENT.

Of the rapid growth of the Co-operative movement in this Presidency there can be no doubt. In the last ten years the number of societies has increased from about 2,000 to well over 5,000, the number of members from a little less than 2,00,000 to over 5,00,000, and the working capital from about 2 crores to over 11 crores. It is worth noting also that these results have been attained in spite of the acute financial stringency through which the Presidency has been passing since the inauguration of the Reforms.

It not unfrequently happens that very rapid growth is apt to be associated for a time with a certain weakness, and there is one disquieting feature of the present situation which requires our closest attention. I refer to the alarming increase in the unauthorised arrears, which amounted to over 1 crore out of a total of about 3 crores due for payment this year. It is true that a good part of these arrears may be due to the very unfavourable seasons which have occurred during the last four or five years in the Deccan and in the Karnatic; but, at the same time, it is clear that, owing to the lack of systematic supervision, wilful defaults have occurred in a good many cases. I have no doubt that this aspect will receive from the Conference the attention it deserves, and we shall await with interest its recommendations on the subject. In this connection I venture to repeat the very clear advice given by Lord Linlithgow in his speech at the last Conference:—"Unless the movement is sound in primary societies, no amount of building up of Central Organisations, no amount of effort directed to the provision of credit whether short-term or long-term will bring you success. If your primary societies are not sound to the core, if they are not managed by men who are inspired and moved by the co-operative spirit, then your efforts are doomed to failure."

SALVATION OF THE MASSES.

There can be no question of the value of the Co-operative movement as an instrument of national development and regeneration. After a careful study of the conditions of life in all parts of rural Indian the Royal Commission on Agriculture came to the following conclusion, which is both encouraging and inspiring:—

"We have no hesitation in recording our belief that the greatest hope for the salvation of the rural masses from their crushing burden of debt rests in the growth and spread of a healthy and well-organised co-operative movement based upon the careful education and systematic training of the villagers themselves."

Your presence, ladies and gentlemen, at this Conference shows that you are animated by this inspiring ideal, and with your guidance and help I trust that this movement will grow in strength and solidity, to the lasting benefit of the people of every town and village in this great Presidency.

POTENCY OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

In proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Governor for having kindly inaugurated the Conference, Prof. Kaji stated that the co-operative movement was the most effective level to raise the standard of the poor agriculturists. He hoped His Excellency would take the same keen interest in the movement. The vote of thanks was seconded and supported by Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale and Diwan Bahadur S. V. Mensinkai and carried. The Governor then left the Conference.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas then proposed Sir P. C Ray to preside over the Conference. They had been singularly fortunate, he said, in having such a distinguished national leader to guide their deliberations. Dr. Ray deemed the co-operative movement not as a materialistic one but as a spiritual and moral movement and as such his guidance to the Conference would be very valuable. The proposal having been seconded and supported, Dr. Ray took the presidential chair amidst applause.

DR. RAY'S SPEECH

In the course of his speech Dr. Ray said:—

My association with the co-operative movement, however unobstrusive and casual it might be, has convinced me that in our present peculiar circumstances, co-operative societies furnish one of the most effective means for the improvement of the economic condition of the vast mass of Indian people. Although scientific study and research have so far claimed my foremost care, I have not been wholly unconcerned with the problem of economic uplift of the Indian people. It is, perhaps, this more than anything else that has led you to requisition my services for the present function. I am afraid, it will not be possible for me to advise you or enlighten you in your discussion of matters relating to administrative and technical details. What I propose to do, therefore, is to offer some observations as to how the co-operative movement may be utilised in an effective manner for the social and economic well-being of our people and transformed into a genuine national movement.

Those who are familiar with the history of the modern development of the co-operative movement in countries in which it has taken root, will at once testify to its remarkable achievements in social and economic spheres during the last decade or so. In their work on "Economic Development of Modern Europe", Ogg and Sharp give an excellent account of the progress made by the movement during recent years. "There is, indeed, no country of Europe", they say "in which the co-operative movement has not attained considerable proportions. The results are by no means confined to the diminution of expenditures, the increase of savings, and the amelioration of conditions of livelihood. The sense of social solidarity is perceptibly strengthened and labour is brought to a realisation of the highly important fact that the promotion of its essential interest may be attained by pacific and scientific means no less than by aggression and combat." While referring to the progress of the consumers' co-operative movement, the writers add: "At various junctures we have come into contact with the term 'co-operation' in connection with the economics of war and reconstruction. Nowhere, however, has the word meant more during the last ten years than in relation to the consumers' co-operative movement, the growth of which has been silent and largely unnoticed, but nonetheless remarkable. Organised labour and political socialism are mainly concerned in varying degrees with improving the lot of the producer of wealth; consumers' co-operation endeavours to prevent the exploitation of the whole population considered as the consumer of goods, not by any revolutionary process, but by the building up by slow and peaceful methods of new socially owned capital."

INITIAL STAGES OF CO-OPERATION.

As you are all aware, the initial stages of the co-operative movement in India were devoted to the development of only its credit side. Although experiments in other directions have subsequently been attempted and efforts are being made for developing other types of co-operative societies, the progress achieved in these directions has, it must be admitted, been so far most inadequate. Even in the sphere of credit, considering the vast extent of this country and the almost abysmal poverty of the general body of our people, it cannot be said that the movement has been able to touch more than merely the outer fringe of the area to be tackled. This shows that much, very much, still remains to be done even for the development of the credit side of the co-operative movement. Whatever might be the imperfections of the co-operative movement as it has been shaped and organised by its promoters in India, it is undeniable that it has rendered signal service to a considerable section of the poorest people of this country by reducing the rates of interest and making credits available to them. But this does not go far enough so long as the people availing themselves of financial accommodation from co-operative societies are not able to acquire habits of thrift and to diminish their indebtedness by adding to their resources by productive means.

The indebtedness of the Indian peasantry has been variously estimated. According to the estimates made by Sir Hubert Calvert and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, the amount reaches such a high figure as 600 crores. It will not take you long to calculate roughly the figure that represents the heavy sum that has to be paid as interest on this huge amount, and the effect that this exercises on the future prosperity of the cultivator. It can well be imagined how this reduces the Indian cultivator to the position of one who is no better than a serf. The ryot is thus in blank despair. He knows however hard he may toil the fruits of his labour will be snatched away, first by the exacting revenue officer and then by the mahajan and the ubiquitous middleman. To him is presented the picture of Dante's Inferno, on the gates of which are written in bold letters, "All ye who enter here abandon hope."

You will thus see that matters have not much improved since the Indian Famine Commission reported after the disastrous famine of 1877-78 half a century ago, "how far it is possible for Government by its action, to diminish the severity of famines, or to place the people in a better condition for enduring them", however persistent and energetic might be the efforts that are made from time to time by spokesmen of Government in this country to prove that better conditions have intervened as a result of the economic policy that is being pursued by the British Government. As an English writer on economic subjects points out in a recent publication, in spite of all that the British have done the vast majority of Indian population "live on the verge of starvation, at the lowest possible level of poverty threatened by famine and pestilence."

NO SINGLE SOLUTION.

There is no single solution to this deplorable condition. To me it appears that the promoters of the co-operative movement in this country should now devote their attention to a proper development of co-operative activities in directions other than the provision of credit which has so far, practically speaking, monopolised their attention. Methods should now be devised which would enable the people to add to thier resources by creating new wealth as also to retain a substantial portion of the profits, now appropriated by the interminable series of middlemen who are to be found in every important or an important trade or industry.

There is another important sphere where our progress has been most inadequate, I mean, industrial co-operation. In their report the Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-18, strongly emphasised the intimate connection between co-operation and the improvement of agriculture and cottage industries. The Royal Commission on Agriculture do not, however, seem to be optimistic in the matter. They think that to put it briefly, the possibilities of improving the condition of the rural population by the establishment of rural industries are extremely limited. With such a restricted outlook the recommendations of the Commission in the matter cannot be expected to be of much practical help or use. Although the introduction of machine industry in Western countries has had the effect of practically destroying our cottage industries, my enquiries lead me to believe that with the adoption of vigorous measures it is still possible to resuscitate some of these industries and introduce new ones, if co-operative methods are adopted. Without some such method I do not know how relief is to be afforded to the vast mass of our rural population, who are obliged to remain idle for 6 to 9 months in the year and need spare-time occupation.

AGENCY FOR IMPROVEMENT UNAVAILABLE.

It will not be difficult for you to realise that if the economic condition of the vast mass of our rural population is to be improved by co-operative methods and effective and energetic measures are to be taken for such improvement, the agency required for this onerous work is not available. The staff that the Provincial Co-operative Department have at their disposal is generally meant for credit work. For experiments in new non-credit directions competent men with special qualification and an adequate number of such men are required. For the promotion of irrigation societies you require engineers, for milk societies you require engineers, for milk societies you need properly trained experts conversant with the various scientific processes required for the treatment of milk: for health societies you require trained sanitarians; for sale and supply societies you require trained men with business aptitude, and for all these you need honest men, having love for their work, conversant with the principles of co-operation and devoted to the co-operative movement. The question now is, where and how are we to get such men? This brings me to the question of education and co-operative training.

The whole problem of education has such an important bearing on the future development of the country in all its varying aspects, social, economic, political moral, sanitary, that I hope you will bear with one a little longer if I dilate on the subject, which is one of such absorbing interest to many of us.

I know that our difficulties are more arduous, our hindrances much greater. For we have to contend with our numerous indigenous, internal troubles, besides attempted to extricate ourselves from the padalying grip of a foreign bureaucracy, joined to the benumbing embrace of a soul killing economic system. But no hindrances are so enormous that they cannot be overcome, no obstacles so immense that they cannot be surmounted. Where others have elsewhere succeeded in conquering difficulties similar to ours, there cannot be any reason why we too should not succeed. The enterprise in which we are engaged is one of the noblest that can engage the activities of man.

Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, the Hon. Secretary of the Institute, read a report on the action taken on the resolutions of the Fifteenth Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference.

SUB-COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

After appointing various Sub-Committees to consider subjects to be discussed in open Conference, the Conference adjourned to Sunday, 11 a.m.

EVENING PARTY TO SIR P. C. RAY

To meet Dr. P. C. Ray, President of the Sixteenth Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference, the President, Vice-President and members of the Conference Committee of the Provincial Co-operative Institute gave an evening party on Sunday evening at Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building. Prominent co-operators andp a large number of guests attended the function.

Announcement

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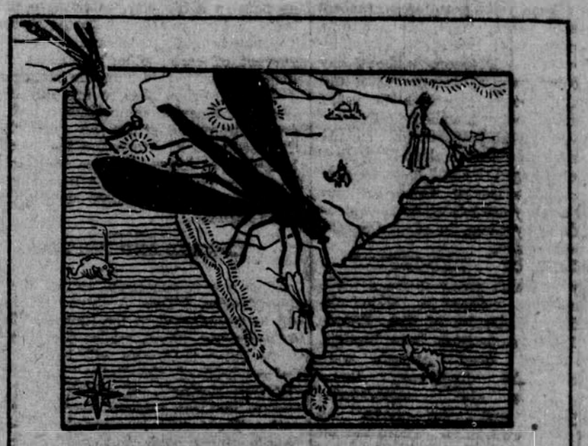

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CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 6.)

kumis of the Chairman. Purposely the educated men are weeded out. For a moment we may bow to communalism but the best men in a particular community should be selected. Petty traders, or men buried in debts or clerks have in many cases found places on the Boards because the man at the apex does not want educated men of independent thinking. The Registrar notes in his report for 1927-28: "For some years past large numbers of unsuitable people were being admitted to co-operative societies, especially in the Southern Division, without any attention being given to their character and suitability." Criticism of personalities is far from my mind, but when the best interest of the movement are jeopardised. I think it is high time to raise an alarm. If these facts are challenged I shall have to give biographical sketches of these brilliant men so far as they are related to the splendid work done by them, in advancing the cause of co-operation.

SANTUARIES OF RED-TAPISM

The way in which proxy forms are obtained and the manner in which the meetings for the election of the Boards are held have sometimes been brought to light and even appeals were made to the Registrar. Some of the banks are sanc-tuaries of red-tapism, and yet have no regard for their own rules. There are no proxy forms in some, though by the bye-laws they are bound to keep them. Perhaps the present boards think that members are not fully trained in the use of proxy forms. On this point the Registrar says. "The time has now come to make serious efforts to bring fresh enthusiastic people into the co-operative fold, of increasing the interest in this work of the number of educated men in the various towns and cities. Unless a constantly increasing number of well-educated, selfless and energetic youngmen take part in the work of the Institute it will be impossible to realise the ideal of progressive de-officialisation of the movement which has been accepted by the Government and the non-official workers in the cause of co-operation. At every stage the need of new enthusiastic workers is felt, and I trust that the Institute and its work will, in the course of time, more and more appeal to young men as an excellent field for doing disinterested public work."

What is necessary for the Institution is much more necessary for the movement.

Are these valued methods likely to attract young men into their fold? Young men would serve one who is really self-sacrificing and whose knowledge of principles and practice of co-operation is such as to command their homage. People sacrifice time, money and energy for power and authority and in Karnatak even for a title. Real self-sacrifice consists even in the sacrifice of power and authority. Self effacement is the first criterion in the art of self-sacrifice. We must work with the spirit that we are the servants of the people. In some cases the young men have confronted these gentlemen grown grey in the service of co-operation with akward questions. The patronising answer is "Young men, you are yet inexperienced. The ways of the world are such." Woe be the day if this kind of worldly wisdom poisons the purity of our young men. The Registrar is not blind to these grave defects nor has he minimised them in his report. But in the absense of stringent measures it is not possible to avert the dangers ahead.

(To be Continued)

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES

In according to the resolution of the Working Committee passed at Delhi recently his Committee strives to popularise Khaddar, this month as under:—

On Sunday (the 10th inst.) Swaraj Day will be observed. A Big procession of volunteers will march throughout the locality. A public meeting will be held at 5.30 p.m. (Time and place will be notified in due course). Noted public leaders will address the meeting.

On Sunday (the 17th inst.) there will be a procession for Boycott of foreign cloth. The Volunteers will go round the district collecting foreign cloth for burning. At the same time Khadi will be hawked.

On Sunday (the 24th inst.) a public meeting will be held (Time and place will be notified in due course) for the propaganda in favour of total prohibition of intoxicated drugs and drinks. The Leaders of the city will address the meeting.

On Sunday (the 31st inst.) there will be volunteers rally on the Govalia Tank Maidan. A big display of the volunteers parade, Lathi drill, Jumbia Fights and other interesting programme will be gone through. Different people skilled in the above arts will show there skill. A Unique opportunity for the public.

The secretaries of the different bodies of this district are requested co-operate with the secretary of the Girgaum Congress Committee in carrying out the above programme of the Working Committee. Office of the committee will be kept open every day between 8.35 and 10.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

ANOTHER "TALKING" FILM

During the past week Bombay cinemagoers have had an opportunity of seeing and hearing the first of the talking pictures at the Excelsior Theatre, and although preferences for the talking and the silent screen are obviously divided, the "Talkies" are sufficiently novel to attract the attention of a very wide public. The current week's film incorporates an unusual theme, an assumption that it is possible for twin souls to live in adjoining flats in a big city, to both be utterly lonely in their relations with the thousands of people around them, and to be utterly ignorant of each other's existence. In connection with this film, the management of the Excelsior Theatre are running an essay and limerick competition which will give their patron-erities an opportunity of recording their views for the benefit of the public at large. Besides the big film, the programme will include a singing film acted by the Bronx Sisters and the Pathe Super Gazette.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

After a very successful run at the Empire Theatre, "Two Arabian Knights" will be transferred to the Empress Cinema in Lamington Road, whilst the attraction at the Edward Cinema will be the concluding half of the Pathe serial "The Fighting Marine", of which the first portion has been screened during the past week. There will be special early-afternoon matinees at both these houses during the week end.

NEW COMPANY AT OPERA HOUSE.

The Forbes Russell Comedy Company opened a short season at the Royal Opera House on Saturday under the new arrangement whereby the Excelsior Theatre will be devoted in future to talking pictures and the Opera House will be employed for the presentation of touring theatrical companies and musical recitals. For his new show, Mr. Forbes Russell has collected a talented group of players who will be led by the versatile April Vivian, and the plays selected for production include some of the biggest successes of the London Season. "The Cardboard Lover", with which the season will open this evening, is a roaring farce adapted from the French by that prince of comedy, P. G. Wodehouse, and now playing to capacity business at the Lyric Theatre in London. The film of the week at the Opera House, whenever the Forbes Russell Company is not occupying the stage, will be an elaborate production in which a lovely lady wages a losing fight for ideals and refuses to part with her illusion and face the truth. The leading role in this film, which is titled "Compromise", is played by Irene Rich. Forthcoming attractions at the Opera House include three violin recitals by Jan Kubelik, the famous virtuoso, and a snappy entertainment by Santoro's Italian Marionettes, who have come to India after a successful season at the London Scala and open at the Opera House on March 11.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Colourful Biarritz and the play-grounds of Europe are used as the principal settings for a glamorous romance which will be presented at the Empire Theatre under the curious title of "A Certain Young Man." It is a most elaborate production, with Ramon Novarro playing the leading role as a twentieth century Don Juan. This famous film star's rendering of the character of a philandering young peer with an infatuation complex is a delightful variation from the sort of role in which he is more usually seen. The supporting films include the Gaumont Graphic and a Larry.

THE CAPITOL.

A history as adventurous as the exciting screen stories in which she now appears is that of the schooner "Sequoia", an old three-master that appears in a nautical episode of Colleen Moore's new picture, "Oh Kay!", which comes to the Capitol Theatre this week. The "Sequoia" was built in San Francisco Bay fifty years ago, and participated in the closing chapters of the "blood age" of maritime commerce. This term is applied to the period during which sailing ships made a last desperate attempt to compete with steamers by cutting down the cost of operation. This was done by signing a crew for a voyage, treating it with deliberate brutality at sea so that it would jump ship as soon as the next port was reached, which made it unnecessary, under maritime law, to pay the seamen any wages. A new crew would be signed, and the same inhuman treatment accorded the sailors on the next voyage. In time even these extreme measures failed and sailing ships were relegated to fishing, and trade in which speed was not of prime importance. The "Sequoia" has penetrated the Arctic as a whaler, has carried strange Oriental cargoes between China and the Malay Archipelago, and been in the Pacific Coast lumber trade. Of late motion picture producers have capitalized on the romantic appearance of the "Sequoia" for ocean scenes. In "Oh Kay!", an adaptation of the popular musical comedy, the "Sequoia" plays the part of a rumship, upon which much of the humorous action of the picture takes place. Miss Moore's supporting cast for "Oh Kay!" includes Alan Hale, Lawrence Gray, Ford Sterling, Claude Gilingwater and Julanne Johnston. John McCormick having produced the picture for First National Productions. Mervyn LeRoy directed "Oh Kay!" from Carey Wilson's scenario.

GLOBE CINEMA.

Paramount has picturized another of those red-blooded stories from the facile pen of Zne Grey, and his new and high-powered western melodrama, "wild Horse Mesa", will make its local debut at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road during this current week. To the lively plot, full of adventurous action and compelling drama, staged against a rugged, majestic back-ground a duplicate of the Wild Horse Mesa, a gigantic and practically inaccessible wilderness in Utah, has been added a spirited cast featuring such sterling favourites as Jack Holt, Noah Beery, Billie Dove and Douglas Fairbanks Jr. Interwoven with the theme of the story, which has to do with the capturing, taming and selling of wild horses, is a virile romance that has a surprising twist since it involves a half a dozen people whose love affairs are strangely crisscrossed. Wild Horse Mesa was adapted by Lucien Hubbard and directed by George B. Seitz. Advance advices hail it as "the production of a thousand thrills", for from start to finish it is milestonedwith gasp-provoking scenes and situtins that are topped by a smashing climaxin which several thousand terror-stricken wild horses are stampeded into a vicious barbed wire corral. Chane Waymer a lover of horses, who has determined to capture Penguitch, the leader of the wild horese, joins Melberne's outfit? From that point the action takes several surprising turns, and in the further development of the story, horse theives, outlaws and Indians play a stirring part. Also showing two reels laughable comedy.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

The surprising feature of Pola Negri's latest Paramount drama "a woman of the World" which comes to the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) bought and this week, is not that it is a starring, dramatic wholly modern story with a rural American setting, but the fact that it reveals the fascinating, emotional actress as a comedienne of considerable deftness and ability. As a European Countess, disappointed in love, who comes to America to forget and turns the mid-western community of Maple Valley topsy-turvy, Pola Negri has ample opportunities to display the alluring, exotic side of her personality. Pola is at times sympathetic and tender, then fiery and tempestuous and at other times gay and vividly buoyant. The programme includes further two parts of Tarzan the Mighty.

HINDU MAHA SABHA

12TH ANNUAL SESSION DURING EASTER

It has now been finally settled to hold the annual sessions of the Hindu Maha Sabha at Surat during the Easter Holidays as was originally decided last year.

The Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha has undertaken to make the Sessions a succes, in co-operation with the Surat Hindu Sabha. A provisional committee has been formed in Bombay to assist the Surat Hindu Sabha with Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, Mr. W. S. Mukadam, M.L.C. and Mr. Anandpriya Pandit, as secretaries. It is proposed to form a Reception Committee on 3rd March at Surat. Rs. 5 has been fixed as the members hip fee of the Reception Committee and Rs. 2 as fee for delegates. All the Hindu Sabhas in the presidency are requested to hold their annual elections and elect delegates to the above sessions. They are also requested to make suggestions, if any, to the following address:—Secretary, Presidency Hindu Sabha, Fort, Bombay.

Brussels.—Newspaper "Nation Belge" declares that alleged Franco-Belgian secret agreement published by "Utrechtsche Dabblad" was forced by wellknown Flemish activist employed by German Secret service. Paper adds that latter are not aware of forgery.—Reuter.

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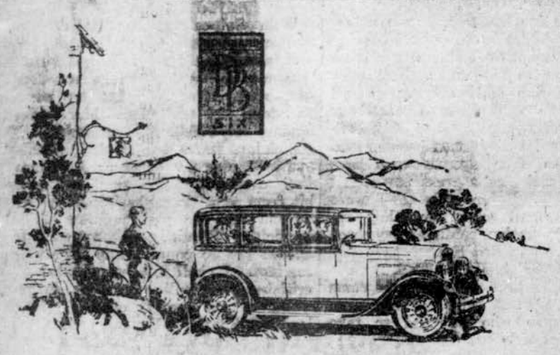

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TROUBLE AT FERGUSSON COLLEGE

—:o:—

DEPUTATION TO COLLECTOR

The Hon. Secretary, Muslim Student's Union, Poona writes:—

A deputation of several representative Muslims of Poona Camp and City headed by Mr. Mohamed Hashim Moledina, waited on the Collector this afternoon in connection with the recent disturbances in the Fergusson College, between the Hindu and Muslim students and to request him to take necessary steps to safeguard the interests of the Muslim students of that College and to take necessary actions to stop recurrences of such incidents in future.

The Collector assured the deputation that he would enquire carefully and do his best in the matter.

A special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Muslim Students' Union, Poona, was held last evening in the Haroon Hall, to discuss the incident that took place in the premises of the Fergusson College Poona, on Friday the 22nd instant, when Mr. Mohamed Hashim Moledina presided. Several resolutions were discussed and passed unanimously sympathising with the Muslim students of that institution and drawing the attention of the authorities concerned to take such steps as to bring the mischief-mongers to book. A resolution condemning the attitude of the press, especially the vernacular press, for publishing misleading statements and authorizing the president of the Union to issue a communique to the press giving detailed information about the disturbances was also passed.

Mr. M. H. Moledina, President of the M.S.U. Poona, issues the following communique to the press.

On Friday last (22.2.29) at about 8.0. p. m. after breaking their fast a party of four or five Muslim students of Fergusson College, were going to have their tea in the shop near Ramnarayen bungalow. Suddenly a Hindu student by name Mr. Shinde who was riding a cycle dashed against Mr. Basharatali from behind. At this Mr. Basharatali exchanged a few hot words with Mr. Shinde. After this Mr. Basharatali with seven or eight Muslim students was saying the night prayers ini the room of Mr. M. S. Kazi when to their surprise they found the door of the room ocked from outside and a mob of about 200 students was waiting outside with lathis in their hands. One of the Hindu students came to the room and opened it and said that he wanted Mr. Basharatali. By this time Prof. Karve the Rector of the college came to the scene and he assured Mr. Basharatal of his safety and asked him to follow him to his room. But as soon as Mr. Basharatali had gone a few paces the excited mob of the students began to belabour Mr Basharat with lathis and shoes. Mr. Aminpasha and Mr. C. H. Shaikh and few other Muslim students tried to defend Mr Basharat but they too in return got severe blows. For what can a handful of unarmed Muslims do against a mob of about 400 Hindu students? At this critical moment the D.S.P. and the D.M. with a party of armed police hastened to the scene and their timely arrival saved the lives of many Muslim students who would otherwise have been severely beaten. At this time Basharatali was lying in a semi-conscious state and he was at once removed to the Sassoon Hospital and was detained there for treatment. Some other Muslim students also received slight injuries. The next day the college was closed for the next term.

INCULCATING LOVE OF MOTHERLAND

—:o:—

CONFERENCE OF RELIGIOUS WORKERS

During the Easter holidays it is proposed to hold a conference of the religious representatives of all communitives. In view of the recent disturbances in city of Bombay, it is of the utmost importance that all causes of communal hatred and rivalry should be forthwith removed. This work can be done only when the leader of different communities are willing to come together to concert measures for inter-communal harmony. We have reached that stage in the political evolution of our country when every person ought to think in terms of India as a whole. Love of the Motherland should be the dominating force that would wipe away the spirit of suspicion.

This is essentially a political problem and yet its solution will depend upon the co-operation and goodwill of the religious leaders of all communities. The conference that is proposed to be hold will be a religious conference and the solution of this great problem will be sought from a religious point of view. We all religious leaders and thinkers are invite to join us in making this Conference a success. The conference will be open only to the delegates and members of the Reception Committee. The delegate's fee is Rs. 1 and that of the Reception Committee membership Rs. 2. Communications should be addressed to the Hony. Secretaries, Conference of Religious Workers.

PARATHANA SAMAJ,
Bombay, 4.

PALGHAR REVISION SETTLEMENT

—:o:—

A FARCICAL ENQUIRY

The Secretary, Palghar Taluka Dharawadh Pratibandhak Mandal writes:—

The Collector of the Thana District and the Commissioner of the Northern Division have recently paid their visits to Palghar Taluka and at least showed to the public that they have made enquiry regarding the objections and complaints made by the agriculturists. It may be due, perhaps, to the movement which, at present, is going on in Palghar and neighbouring talukas in order to organize the illiterate agriculturists to express their resentment against the report of the Assistant Survey Sttlement Officer and to prepare themselves to face any difficulties in case their demands are not granted. But we distinctly bring to the notice of the Government that they are misleading themselves if they expect that the public will be satisfied with such enquiry-farce and stop the mo ement. To visit about twenty or thirty villages of the total number of 192 in the Taluka does not show that the complaints and objections from the ignorant and half-starved public are properly and carefully heard and their grievances are redressed. We do not think that the Commissioner has done anything more in the matter of enquiry beyond camping at Palghar for some days. In order to avoid the public blame he called some ignorant cultivators, put to them some confusing questions But we, with a due respect towards him, suggest to him that this is not a proper way of enquiry. It will not be statesmanlike policy to throw some pieces of bread and expect contentment from the people. We cannot comprehend why the Government avoid calling upon the leaders and workers of the Taluka who are prepared to see the officers and substantiate what they allege against the report, when the Government are sure about the accuracy of the report of the Assistant Survey Settlement Officer and suppose that the complaints and objections raised by the public are unjust and unfounded.

We regret to note here that there are some people in our Taluka who try to impress upon the agriculturists the futility of the movement and induce them to non-co-operate with the Palghar Taluka Dharawadh Pratibandhak Mandal. But this is, we think, a suicidal policy. Neither they nor we shall gain but a third party—the Government—will gain their own object. For the sake of the brotherly duty towards the agriculturists in their Taluka we earnestly request such persons to remain neutral if not join with us.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY

—:o:—

PRIMARY TEACHERS' SALARIES

(From A Correspondent).

BANDRA, Feb. 28.

At a General meeting of the Bandra Municipality held yesterday in the Municipal Town Hall, withp Mr. Leo Rodrigues in the chair, a heavy agenda was gone through.

Dr. D'Sylva who was anxious to effect greater sanitation in the town moved that every rate payer who will construct a Sentic Tank in his bungalow or compound shall do so by separating the wated closet or septic tank by a dead wall—and shall construct it at a distance of at letst 5 feet from street and 20 feet from any well if in vicinit. The resolution was carried after some debate.

The meeting next elected Messrs. Hiralal Desai, Rajabally and Dr. T. Almeida as the representatives of the Bandra Municipality on the Local Self-Government Institute of the Bombay Presidency.

A good deal of debate ensued when Mr. Hiralal Desai the Chairman of the School Board moved that the revised scale of pay for primary teachers as recommended by the School Board be adopted.

Mr. Desai in moving his resolution pointed out that the primary teachers in Bandra were not adequately paid and the scheme of their pay was hanging fire owing to the vexatious metho d of the Government, for the last three years. It is now high time that the Board without waiting further give effect from 1st April 1929. The Government have definitely ruled that the entire extra cost involved by giving effect to the revised scale will have to be borne by the Local Authority and that the Government under the usual plea of financial stringency will not bear the cost. The speaker, proceeding further said, that Bandra being in vicinity of Bombay had the same high cost of living and in order to ensure a permanent and efficient staff, it was necessary to revise the scale as embadied in the School Board resolution.

Dr. T. W. Almeida seconded the resolution.

Prof. Almeida moved an amendment that the question be referred back to the School Board. Mr. Sawant seconded the amendment.

Mr. V. T. Joshi supported the original resolution and threw a flood of light on the whole question. There was a good deal of debate after which the amendment was put to vote as against the resolution. The amendment was carried by 11 against 10 but on Dr. Almeida demanding a poll the original resolution of Mr. Desai was carried by 11 against 10. The primary teachers who were present in the gallery breathed a sigh of relief that now at last they will have the benefit of revised scale.

KHAR SCHOOL BUILDING.

The House then adopted the resolution of Mr. Hiralal Desai of constructing a School Building in Khar Model Suburb on the state-building-scheme at a cost of about Rs. 18,000/-

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY MONDAY MARCH 4 1929

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KELLOGG PACT AND BRITISH RESERVATIONS

—:o:—

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S PROTEST

(BY RAGINI DEVI.)

The United States has pledged its desire for world peace by passing the Kellogg Multilateral Peace Treaty to outlaw war.

This treaty was the out-growth of a suggestion made by Foreign Minister Briand that France and the United States enter into a convention to outlaw war. Senator Borah (Chairman of the Foreign relations Committee) conceived the idea of expanding the bilateral anti-war pact into a multilateral peace treaty which would be offered to the leading powers of the world for signature. Then Secretary Kellogg of the United States again amplified the proposal to include all the nations of the world—and thus an anti-war treaty was drawn up to condemn war as a measure of national policy.

In announcing Great Britain's acceptance of the treaty, Foreign Secretary Chamberlain reserved from its applications certain areas which England considers vital as a measure of national defence. It was further suggested by the British Foreign Secretary that the British dominions, the Irish Free State and India, become original parties.

Finally the treaty was signed by representatives of fifteen nations in Paris, and then laid formally before the American Senate in December 1928. Being reported favorably on December 18, and finally ratified by the Senate on January 15th, 1929 after a stormy session, in which the opposition succeeded in its demand for an interpretative report by the Foreign Relations Committee.

While the peace treaty was under consideration in the Senate a telegram from Sarojini Naidu was read and put into the Congress records, as follows:—

To Hon. John J. Blaine (Senator from Wisconsin.) Washington, D. C.

"The issue you have raised in the course of the debate on the multilateral treaty with special reference to British reservations is of momentous importance to India." "To accept such reservations in their entirety is to endorse proposals which assume responsibility for all arbitrary policies and actions which might conceivably work to the detriment of my people in their legitimate aspiration and endeavor to secure full national freedom."

"As an unofficial but duly accredited spokesman of my country, I question the claim of Lord Cushendon to commit India to any treaty in which her own representatives were neither included nor consulted."

"Though India has always upheld the high gospel of peace towards the recognition of which principle this pact in its original intention constituted an admirable gesture, she cannot be held bound in all circumstances to honor any vicarious pledges made in her behalf and without her consent which deprives her of a single national or international right, but she must reserve to herself complete independence of action in all its implications to establish and maintain her undeniable and inalienable birth-right of political liberty.

(Signed) SAROJINI NAIDU
Ex President Indian National Congress.

SENATE OPPOSITION ORGANIZES "ROUND ROBIN."

The Senate opposition to the treaty took the form of a demand for an American interpretation of what the treaty meant, in view of the "British reservations" which accompanied England's acceptance.

President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg, being opposed to an "interpretation," The Senate opposition circulated a "round robin" signed by a sufficient number of "interpretationists" to bring action, and the Administration had to let the report be filed. The original plan of the irreconcilables was to have outright reservations attached to the peace pact, but failing this they mustered strength enough to force the interpretative report, following a stiff debate in the Senate.

TREATY FOES CRITICISE BRITAIN.

Senator Reed, famous opponent of the League of Nations, opened fire on the peace pact by declaring that, while on its face the treaty would away with all wars, the actual negotiations had scarcely begun when Mr. Kellogg began to admit exceptions.

"I wish to call your attention to those excepotins so we can see what is left of this treaty after we have considered them' said Senator Reed, as he turned toward a large map of the world showing the British possessions and spheres of interest in bright red colors.

The Senator detailed the scattered world-wide defenses of Great Britain, dwelling particularly upon Canada, Bermuda, Jamaica and other points near the United States. "At whose heart are the cannons of Burmuda aimed?" he asked. The British could destroy the Panama Canal in five hours, he declared.

"And in the negotiations for this treaty" Senator Reed shouted, "Great Britain reserved these as spheres of her interest in which she would not be bound the treaty."

"The molycoddles of this country say we shall sit quiet and not protect the Monroe Doctrine so some South American country will sign the treaty."

"If this country is ever destroyed, it will be done by the pacifists who go around shouting peace, peace, peace,' when there is no peace of the kind they are talking about.'

Senator Reed listed the wars which would be excepted from operation of the pact—defensive wars, and those involving the League of Nations, and Locarno treaties.

Referring to exceptions by signers of the Locarno pact that the treaty would not apply to them if the Locarno agreement were violated, Senator Reed remarked sarcastically:

"We are just throwing a kiss to Europe."

"It is better to throw a kiss than a bomb" someone replied.

"That's true, but if we are going to kiss, let's understand that it does not carry the obligation of matrimony." Senator Reed rejoined.

"Gesture" says Senator Swanson.

Though declaring that he would vote for the treaty, Senator Swanson called it a "gesture" which in his opinion would not prevent defensive war. In this connection he said that he could not recall any war in the last century had not been waged on the plea of self-defense, including the World War.

"There can be no special reservations or interpretations for one nation that do not accrue to all. The treaty must be uniform to all who were the original signatories, and all that occured and all the understanding arrived at prior to the signatures must be considered in interpreting the treaty and belong to all these nations alike."

"Great Britain would not, under this treaty, be prohibited from waging war in those regions of the world where she considers she has a vital interest. As Great Britain has interests in all parts of the world, this treaty would hardly apply to her in any conceivable case."

"It is left to her decision and judgement under this understanding to determine what these interests are and where located. If this right belongs to great Britain where she has special interests, it belongs equally to other nations. If Great Britain is unfettered and unrestrained by this treaty to wage war in China, Egypt, the Soudan, India and Afghanistan, Italy is equally unrestrained in the Adriatic, and Italy and France are unrestrained in the Mediterranean and Africa, where they have special interests and possessions."

SENATOR MCLEAN POKES FUN AT TREATY.

"If we reject the interpretative resolution and fail to pass the cruiser bill, we notify the world that in the future our first line of defense will be composed of hymn books only" remarked Senator McLean. "Peace Halleluiahs and other varieties of lip service will not prevent future wars as long as the great powers persist in sowing seeds of war."

"If the great powers, having signed this solemn promise never to fight again had added an agreement to reduce their navies in harmony with the promise, they would have exemplified a state of mind consistent with good faith and a sincere desire to avoid war" continued Senator McLean. "But, as their subsequent conduct clearly indicated, their major purpose in signing this scrap of paper is to encourage us to neglect our first line of defence while they strengthen their own."

"We are told by the nations that rule the waves that the value of this treaty will depend upon the extent to which we 'backed it.' Here again it is evident that it is protection and peace for the "status quo" that France and England want."

"I am confident" continued Senator McLean, "That the good men and women in America who want this treaty ratified have given but little consideration to the war-breeding conditions in the East which must be removed by the victors in the late war, if paper promises to maintain peace will do more than testify to the hypocrisy of those who have signed them."

SENATOR BLAIN ATTACKS BRITISH IMPERIALCISM.

Senator Blaine created great excitement in the Senate by a bitter attack on British imperialism and picturing British guns at Bermuda ready to be trained upon the United States. During this tirade (which was not allowed to enter the records), the British Ambassador entered the Diplomatic Gallery and gazed upon the speaker with keen interest.

EPIGRAMS, SCORNFUL REMARKS AND RIDICULE.

The majority of the Senate was frankly contemptuous of the peace pact and evoked much laughter by frequent humorous remarks. Senator Glass of Virginia said he would vote for the treaty because he thought it "psychologically bad to defeat it." "But I am unwilling to have anybody in Virginia suppose that I am simple enough to imagine that this treaty is worth a postage stamp in bringing about international peace," declared Senator Glass. "The treaty renounces what no nation on earth has ever proclaimed for a hundred years. Not even Napoleon conceded that war was an instrument of his national policy."

Senator Johnson declared that the first casualty when war comes is truth. "Every nation professes that it is acting in self defense. This leaves every nation free to go to war whenever it professes to be acting in self-defence. I'll vote for the treaty with the hope, and only a hope, that peace may come out of it.." Senator Johnson ended his speech by reading a stanza from Francois Villon's "If I were King."

The verse is as follows:—

To Messire Noel, named the neat
By those who love him, I bequeath.
A helmless ship, a houseless street,
A wordless book, a swordless sheath,
An hourless clock, a leafless wreath,
A bed sans sheet, a board sans meat,
A bell sans tongue, a saw sans teeth,
To make his nothingness complete.

Senator Johnson declared amid laughter, that the treaty's best friends had "analyzed it practically into disintegration."

The treaty which seemed to mean so much really means so little after all.

Following the ratification of the treaty a number of Senators also others gave statements to the press concerning the treaty and among them was a statement from Sailendra N. Ghose, American representative of the Indian National Congress, which was quoted in the New York "Times" on Jan. 17th, 1929 as follows:—

"The Kellogg pact is utterly repugnant to the cause of world freedom. Ostensibly it is clothed merely in the commendable to desire to abolish war; actually, the interpretations made by the British Government have transformed the Kellogg pact into an instrument of war which seeks to hold many millions of people in dependent States in complete subjection. The people of India will never accept the English interpretation of the treaty."

NOW FOR THE CRUISERS.

It is a long step from the peace treaty to the cruiser bill, and seems a bit inconsistent. Senator after Senator has pointed out that the treaty, while a noble gesture and undoubtedly a sincere one, so far as the United States is concerned, is nevertheless not a guarantee against war. The nation's insurance in safety lies in adequate preparedness, and a navy strong enough to protect American territorial and commercial necessities. In other words the United States aims to establish equality in power with the naval armament of any other nation.

Debate on the cruiser bill began on January 16th with a speech by Senator Swanson who asserted that the British navy is superior to all the navies of the world combined excluding this country. "Great Britain wishes to be mistress of the seas," he said "as she has been for centuries. If any government must be supreme upon the seas, and no agreement for limitation of naval armament can be made, then I, as a patriotic American, favour the United States navy being superior to all others."

Senator Reed has intimated in the press that when his turn comes he intends to have something interesting to say about the "strangle hold" the British navy is acquiring over the trade routes of the world, and he hopes to show how, as things are developing, the commerce of every nation "must pass beneath the muzzles of British guns." Senator Reed is strongly in favour of guns to protect American trade routes—just in case the peace treaty fails to usher in the millennium:

Another interesting side-light on the American Cruiser question is the opinion of Admiral Robert E. Coontz, retired. According to the New York "Times" Admiral Coontz said that if the American people delay much longer in bringing this country back to the 5-5-3 naval ratio agreed upon at the Washington conference it will be too late, for we will have slipped into the following ratio: Great Britain 5, Japan 2.5, United States 1.8. The history of great empires in the past, he warned, showed that we could not hope to protect our great wealth and prosperity without a big navy."

NEW MARCONI FACSIMILE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM

—:o:—

DEMONSTRATION OF TRANSATLANTIC TRANSMISSION

The day when the transmission and reception of telegraph messages in facsimile, instead of by the Morse system, will become the normal procedure is brought appreciably nearer by the success that has attended the experiments now being carried out by the Research Department of the Marconi Company at the Somerton Beam Receiving station.

During the weekend a number of pictures and handwritten messages have been flashed across the Atlantic at high speeds on the short wave Beam circuit in operation between New York and Somerton, Somerset, and an important step thus taken towards the solution of the problem of rapid facsimile transmission.

Practically ever since the inception of the telegraph, the problem of picture transmission has fascinated electrical engineers. As early as 1842 Alexander Bain invented a highly ingenious system, and many others have followed more or less in his footsteps, with widely varying results.

The first telegraphic picture service opened to the public, however, was that which has been in commercial operation between Radio House, the Marconi Main Telegraph Office in London, and New York since May 1926. Some hundreds of news pictures, cartoons, fashion plates, signatures, cheques, and plans have been transmitted commercially across the Atlantic by this system.

The unequalled working speed of the Marconi short-wave Beam telegraph services has now opened the way to further revolutionary achievements in facsimile transmission, and the Marconi Company has during the last three years been developing its system, adapted specially to short wave circuits, to give far higher speeds and clearer reproduction than can be obtained by any other method. This system is, in fact, designed to replace Morse working on busy circuits and make it possible for Marconigrams to be received in the actual handwriting of the sender. When such a system is universally adopted it is expected that it will reduce the telegraph operating costs with the result that facsimile telegrams instead of costing more than ordinary telegrams should actually cost less.

A forecast of the future that may be before the prosaic telegram occurred during the recent facsimile tests. Little Bryan Davis, the son of the English engineer in charge of the American end of the experiments, was able to send a picture of himself in his new hat with his New Year message to his grandparents at Chelmsford. Bryan is one of the proudest boys in the world to-day, for he was the first boy to send his own New Year letter and picture by the Marconi facsimile system. He has also persuaded the engineers to transmit favourite pages of his picture books and adventure stories across the Atlantic for tets transmissions and the engineers say that with their simple pictures and clear type these make ideal facsimilegrams.

HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS.

In order to produce a system commercially applicable for everyday telegrams, the Marconi engineers deliberately scrapped practically all that had previously been done in the field of picture transmission, and started afresh. The result is that their system dicers greatly both mechanically and electrically from any other, and while there are certain difficulties still to be overcome before practical perfection is attained, they are now able to transmit two images each 8" x 10" in less than twenty minutes.

These messages have the advantage of unimpeachable accuracy and the possibility of including facsimile matter of all kinds in the telegrams transmitted—a particularly valuable feature when complicated columns of figures and diagrams are required to be sent.

The method of operation of the Marconi system is, shortly, that the image to be transmitted is placed on a cylinder and is scanned in a helical line by a fine spot of light. According to the light and shades of the image a certain amount of light is reflected from the image on to the photo-electric cell. The internal electrical resistance of the cell is varied with the varying intensity of the light, and these electrical variations are made to modulate the wireless transmitter. At the receiving end the wireless signals are detected in the usual manner and are made to work an electrically controlled light cell which shuts off or passes light in synchronism with the received wireless signals. This varying source of light is focussed in a spot which moves along a helical line over a sheet of commercial bromide photographic paper upon which a faithful copy of the transmitted image is recorded.

From the operating point of view, the most important novelty about the Marconi facsimile gear is that it runs continuously It is not necessary to stop the machinery every time a new picture is put on the transmitter or taken off the receiver. As soon as one message is finished another can be placed on the cylinder and transmission begins at once. This point alone effects a great economy in obviating the running up of the machinery and synchronising the two ends of the circuit separately for every picture. In addition, no preparation is needed of the message to be transmitted, and the reception is perfectly direct and can be checked as it is taking place, enabling faults to be instantly detected and corrected.

As the apparatus is ingeniously arranged to transmit two pictures at once, in commercial workigg one channel could be kept pusy on "ordinary" telegrams and the other reserved for "urgent" messages, thus providing a valuawle commercial advantage.

This new Marconi facsimile system is in every way suitable for the transmission of pictures over landlines as well as by wireless, the speed of transmission with which pictures can be transmitted depending on the quality of the landlines.

UNSHAKEN FAITH OF ARABS IN IBN-SAUD

Sequel to Break-down of Negotiation With Britain

ARAB CONFERENCE IN RIADH

The details of Riadh Conference are now available in the Arabic papers. "Umulkura" describing the circumstances that led to the convening of conference says that the necessity of the Conference arose after the breakdown of negotiations between Sir Gilbert Clayton, the British representative, and the representatives of Hejaz and Nejd. For some time past the Government of Sultan Ibn-i-Saud was faced with a grave situation on the frontiers of Irak. The Government of Irak have constructed fortifications and lines of defences on the frontier against the time-worn custom and the treaties formerly agreed upon by both the Governments. This enraged the Nejd tribes near the frontiers who were ready to go on war against Irak, but Sultan Ibn-i-Saud restrained them and tried to solve the question by friendly negotiations; thus a conference between British and Nejd representatives was held which proved abortive. After this Sultan issued invitations to all the principal leaders, both tribal and religious, to a conference in Riadh.

RENUNCIATION CREATES SENSATION.

In the invitation letters most sensational feature was Sultan's offer of renouncing the "Imarat" kingship and the invitation for re-election of a new Amir. This offer created a sensation and anxiety in all circles. No one was prepared to hear such a proposal specially when the Sultan's career and policy have been crowned with success after success and have led to the formation of a great power and a united nation. Before this they were divided into small tribes now they are cemented into a nation holding away from Persian Gulf to the Red Sea.

RUSH OF DELEGATES.

There was a rush of delegates who came from places far and wide. There were thousands of men who thronged to take part in the deliberation, but only Chiefs and Ulema numbered more than eight hundred. The only talk of the hour was how to compel Sultan to retain the leadership of the nation and many of those who paid homage to the Sultan shed tears and implored him not to leave the nation at the time when he was most needed.

SULTAN AND HIS FORTY STALWARTS.

In the Conference Sultan delivered a sensational address in which he dealt at length with his proposal of renunciation of "Imarat". He said:—"You very well know that this is not the outcome of fear that I have called you together. My hands are strong enough to-day and God has given me power of which you know best. I depend on God to-day as I did at the time when I had only forty stalwarts with me and with this following only I gradually rose to power and won victory after victory which every one of you very well knows. To-day I want you freely to express your views and elect your Imam any one else besides me. On whomsoever your choice will fall I shall try my best to co-operate with him. I do not like to rule by force and give you free choice of your Amir. Here are sitting all the members of my family and others, you can freely exercise your power. But if you do not accept my resignation and insist upon keeping me at the helm of affairs as you have expressed your opinion shortly before the Conference then have no alternative but to obey the decision arrived at in the light of Shariat." The audience were united on Sultan's retaining the "Imarat".

"CRITICISE MY ACTIONS."

Then Sultan went on: "Very well, if you are not prepared to elect a new Amir you should at least criticise my actions wherever I may have given you cause for complaint. Everybody has my permission to stand up and place his grievances against me before this assembly. If the complaints prove true I shall admit them and will give my defence: I declare with God overhead that I shall not conceal a bit from you. Let Shariat decide between us and I shall obey the laws of Shariat implicitly. Specially I appeal to the Ulema not to conceal any of my shortcomings. I shall not be offended at your criticism, but will carry out in practice whatever you suggest on the strength of laws of Shariat. You are responsible before God for speaking out the truth and I promise that I shall rather feel obliged if any of you show me my defects. But if you differ on any point it is my duty to act on the lines adopted by the companions of the prophet of God."

Scenes of great enthusiasm followed when tribal leaders one after another paid homage to Sultan and performed 'baiat' ceremony. It is understood that after this Conference Sultan can meet any critical situation with confidence that his whole nation is ready at his call.

BERNARD SHAW'S SHORTHAND

—:o:—

A MARVEL OF CLEARNESS

"What the devil does the "Sunday Chronicle" want with 'a specimen of my shorthand?

This is the striking phrase employed by Mr. George Bernard Shaw, perhaps the greatest figure in the modern world of letters, in revealing for the first time to Sunday Chronicle readers the exquisite shortand in which all his books, plays, and other works are written.

When a Sunday Chronicle correspondent called at Mr. Shaw's flat in Whitehall Court he found G.B.S. working with a busy energy belying his years, his desk covered with orderly heaps of letters and other work.

Expressing surprise at the quest, Mr. Shaw directed his secretary to find specimens of his shorthand among the correspondence, but those several examples were produced, he was unable to spare any one of them for reproduction.

Shaw writes everything in shorthand, passing the work on to his able secretary, Miss Blanche Patch, who with the shorthand note on a stand in front of her, rapidly transcribes on to a typewriter. When G.B.S. answers a letter he scribbles the answer in shorthand on the back of it—though "scribbles" is scarcely the word to describe his method of writing.

HIS SPECIMEN.

All efforts to find a suitable specimen of his shorthand having proved unsuccessful Shaw picked up a card wrote on it and handed it to his secretary. On this card (reproduced above) was written the question, "What the devil does the Sunday Chronicle" want with a specimen of my shorthand?"

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